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BOMBAY & POONA.

# The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

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VOL. IV. NO. 161 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1916. ONE ANNA.

## SHIPPING.

### P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS

to London calling at Marseilles.

| Date. | | Steamers. | Tons. | From Aden. | Tons |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9th | July .. | Nagoya .. | 7000 | | |
| 16th | ,, .. | Salsette .. | 6000 | Medina .. | 12500 |
| 23rd | ,, .. | Khiva .. | 9000 | | |
| 30th | ,, .. | Salsette .. | 6000 | Mongolia .. | 10000 |
| 6th | Aug. .. | Mantola .. | 8000 | | |
| 13th | ,, .. | Salsette .. | 6000 | Malwa .. | 11000 |
| 20th | ,, .. | Kashmir .. | 9000 | | |
| 27th | ,, .. | Salsette .. | 6000 | Kaisari-Hind | 11500 |
| 3rd | Sept. .. | Caledonia .. | 8000 | | |
| 10th | ,, .. | Salsette .. | 6000 | Mooltan .. | 10000 |
| 17th | ,, .. | Nagova .. | 7000 | | |
| 24th | ,, .. | Khyber .. | 9000 | | |
| 1st | Oct. .. | Salsette .. | 6000 | Kashgar .. | 9000 |
| 8th | ,, .. | Karmala .. | 9000 | | |
| 15th | ,, .. | Khiva .. | 9000 | | |
| 22nd | ,, .. | Arabia .. | 8000 | | |
| 29th | ,, .. | Nellore .. | 7000 | | |

To Colombo, Straits, China, and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, etc.

| Date About. | | Steamers. | Tons. | Connecting at Colombo. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 28th | July | Malta .. | 7000 | Kashgar .. | 9000 |
| 24th | Aug. | Sardinia .. | 7000 | Arabia .. | 8000 |

For accommodation and further information apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

### BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

| About | Steamer. | Destination |
|---|---|---|
| 12th July | Dwarka | Karachi direct. |
| 18th ,, | Dilwara | East & South Africa via Seychelles. |

*or later on arrival of English Mail.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE CO.,

28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT.

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals Bathroom fittings, etc.

THE

BOMBAY CHRONICLE

LOCAL SUBSCRIPTION.

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Yearly | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| Half-yearly | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| Quarterly | 4 | 0 | 0 |

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTION.

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Yearly | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Half-yearly | 11 | 0 | 0 |
| Quarterly | 6 | 0 | 0 |

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## SHIPPING.

### ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

JOINT SERVICE

SAILINGS, 1916.

HOMEWARD.

| Steamers. | Class. | Tons. | Leave Bombay. about. | Leave Karachi about. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Anatolia | B | 9947 | | 22nd July |
| City of Paris | A & C | 9000 | | 27th July |

AUTUMN SAILINGS OUTWARD.

| Steamers. | Class. | Tons. | Leave Liverpool about. |
|---|---|---|---|
| City of Athens | A&C | 5594 | 12th Sept. |
| *City of Paris | A&C | 9000 | 2nd Oct. |
| City of York | A&C | 7834 | 16th Oct. |
| City of Cairo | A&C | 7700 | 16th Nov. |

*Calling at Marseilles.

| FARES. | 1st class Single. | 1st class Return | 2nd class Single. | 2nd class Return. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs | Rs. |
| Marseilles .. .. | 553 | 882 | 420 | 630 |
| London via Marseilles .. .. | 630 | 1,035 | 480 | 720 |
| Liverpool .. .. | 660 | 99 | 455 | 676 |
| London via Marseilles out from Liverpool .. .. .. | | 942 | .. | 713 |

Special rates for B Class steamers on application.

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided, it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

A. and C. Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin, FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

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KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Bombay:—Messrs. E. Bate & Sons, Agency.
Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

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GWALIOR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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KALYAN.—Proprietor, Refreshment Room, Kalyan Station.
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LONAVLA.—Ry. Co-operative Society Ltd.
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MUNMAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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NAGPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NEEMUCH.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NERAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—Dalsukhram Keshavram Pandya.
POONA.—Shaik Abdulla Mohamed.
POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
PURNEA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
RUTLAM.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SECUNDERABAD Dn.—A. H. Wheeler & Co
SHOLAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SUKKUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SIMLA.—The Japanese Stores.
SURAT.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
THANA.—Jamshed and Fradoon Irani, opposite Railway Station.
WADHWAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
WADI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.

## SHIPPING.

### NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.,

(Incorporated in Japan.)

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

| Steamers. | Commanders. | Tons | Arrival. | Departure. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Yetorofu Maru | K. Ogura | 4426 | 6th July | 16th July |
| Penang Maru | S. Kushibiki | 5280 | 11th July | 21st July |
| Yokoshi Maru | S. Kishimoto | 9908 | 22nd July | 3rd Aug. |
| Nikomi Maru | M. Fujio | 7412 | 2nd Aug. | 14th Aug. |
| Bombay Maru | Y. Kobayashi | 4625 | 7th August | 19th Aug. |

For Freight apply to—

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

### OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN,

Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 278,600.

Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN,

via Singapore.

| Steamers. | Tons | Commanders. | Arrivals. | Departures |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Luzon Maru .. | 4075 | T. Watanabe | 6th July | 14th July |
| Shibetoro Maru | 3376 | T. Takemura | 11th July | 21st July |
| Malay Maru .. | 4515 | S. Nemoto | 13th July | 24th July |
| Saigon Maru .. | 4358 | Y. Yamamoto | 22nd July | 2nd Aug. |
| Inabo Maru .. | 8639 | D. Ogawa | 26th July | 6th Aug. |

For Freight apply to

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

## BANKING.

### NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Subscribed Capital | £2,000,000 |
| Paid-up Capital | £1,000,000 |
| Reserve Fund | £1,200,000 |

Head Office:

26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta | Chittagong | Zanzibar |
| Bombay | Rangoon | Mombassa |
| Madras | Mandalay | Nairobi |
| Karachi | Colombo | Nakuru |
| Lahore | Kandy | Kisuma |
| Amritsar | Newera-Elliya | Jinja |
| Delhi | Aden (Camp) | Kampala |
| Cawnpore | Aden (Steamer Point) | Entebbe |
| Tuticorin | | |
| Cochin | | |

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.

Agents in Mauritius:

Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

F. CORNAGLIA'S

THE FIRM FOR CHOCOLATES.

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Price from As. 10 to Rs. 30 each.

FELICE CORNAGLIA

CONFECTIONER

BOMBAY & POONA.

Telegrams "Cornaglia". Telephone No. 42.

## BANKING

### THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1880.

| | |
|---|---|
| Subscribed Capital | Yen 48,000,000 |
| Paid-up Capital | Yen 30,000,000 |
| Reserve Fund | Yen 20,400,000 |

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Antung Hsein | Calcutta | Ryojun (Port Arthur) |
| Changchun | London | San Francisco |
| Darien (Dalne) | Lyons | Shanghai |
| Hankow | Fengtien | Sydney |
| Harbin | (Mukden) | (Australia) |
| Hongkong | Nagasaki | Tiehling |
| Honolulu | Newchwang | Tientsin |
| Kobe | New York | Tokyo |
| (Cal. U.S.A.) | Osaka | Tsingtau |
| Los Angles | Pekin | Tsinanfu |
| Liaoyang | | |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

M. SHUTO,
Sub-Manager.

Post Box No. 267.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

### BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE AND MANDVI BRANCH.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

## BANKING.

### THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Subscribed Capital | £1,125,000 |
| Paid-up Capital | £562,500 |
| Reserve Liability of Shareholders | £562,500 |
| Reserve Fund | £550,000 |

HEAD OFFICE.

15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England.

London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bangkok | Hongkong | Kuala Lumpur |
| Batavia | Howrah | Madras |
| Bombay | (Calcutta) | Mauritius |
| Calcutta | Kandy | Penang |
| Colombo | Karachi | Rangoon |
| Delhi | Kota Bahru | Shanghai |
| Galle | (Kelantan) | Singapore |

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts, payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the purchase and sale of Government Securities. Stocks and Shares, and receives same for Safe Custody, realising interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

## BANKING.

### HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Paid-up Capital | $15,000,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Proprietors | $15,000,000 |
| Silver Reserve Fund | $18,000,000 |
| Gold Reserve Fund | £1,500,000 |

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON

BRANCHES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amoy | Johore | Saigon |
| Bangkok | Kobe | San Francisco |
| Batavia | Kwala-Lumpur | Shanghai |
| Bombay | London | Do. Hongkong |
| Calcutta | Lyons | Singapore |
| Canton | Malacca | Sourabaya |
| Colombo | Manila | Taipeh |
| Foochow | Nagasaki | Tientsin |
| Hankow | New York | Tsingtau |
| Harbin | Peking | Yloilo |
| Hongkong | Penang | Yokohama |
| Ipoh | Rangoon | |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. D. SMART,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

### CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital | £1,300,000 |
| Reserve | £1,300,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Shareholders | £1,200,000 |

HEAD OFFICE.

78, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay | (Sumatra) | Cebu |
| Calcutta | Singapore | Hoilo |
| Madras | Malacca | Hong Kong |
| Rangoon | Quala-Lumpur | Canton |
| Colombo | (F.M.S.) | Foochow |
| Karachi | Klang (F.M.S.) | Shanghai |
| Amritsar | Seremban (F.M.S.) | Tientsin |
| Delhi | Bangkok | Tsingtau |
| Penang | Batavia | (North China) |
| Puket | Sourabaya | Hankow |
| Taiping (F.M.S.) | Saigon | Peking |
| Ipoh (F.M.S.) | Haiphong | Yokohama |
| Medan | Manila | Kobe |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No. 24.

### THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED | ..... Rs. | 1,00,000 |
| CAPITAL PAID-UP | ..... Rs. | 50,00,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | ..... Rs. | 7,00,000 |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 21st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

### THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Capital Authorized | ..... Rs. | 50,00,000 |
| Capital Issued | ..... Rs. | 31,00,000 |
| Capital Subscribed | ..... Rs. | 31,00,000 |
| Capital Paid-up | ..... Rs. | 15,75,958 |
| Reserve Fund | .....M... Rs. | 11,21,541 |

HEAD OFFICE.—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Ambalia City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

## BANKING.

### THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

(Bankers to the Government in Busra.)

HEAD OFFICE 4, Crosby Square, London E. C.

Branches at Bombay, Calcutta, Bagdad and Basra.

| | |
|---|---|
| Authorised Capital | £1,500,000 |
| Called-up Capital | £600,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Shareholders | £900,000 |
| Reserve Fund | £55,000 |

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
Emile Francqui, Esq., (Director of the Societe General de Belgique.)
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. Gaskell Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. Bromley Martin, Esq., of Martin's Bank Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody and interest and dividends for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

### THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.

Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the share of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

### THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY,

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE, BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' reference sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks Firms and Mills.

Loans arranged on shares and approved securities.

Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.

Agency business of all sorts undertaken.

Address:—31, Mummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telegraphic Address:—"SURETY". Bombay.

KAIKINI

OFFERS

LIBERAL

OUTTURN

METHINKS

IN

ADVERTISING

When you are in the market for Kaminia Oil, see that you get KAMINIA OIL and no other.

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ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas Headlines count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Vouchers given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES.

may be had on application to—

The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

# MISCELLANEOUS.

HEALTH RESORT—DEOLALI CORONATION HOTEL. Best European Comforts

Terms Moderate.

4529

# WANTED

WANTED for the Ramsay Hospital, Naini Tal, a Staff Nurse. Salary Rs. 75 a month. For further particulars apply to Miss GRANT, Ramsay Hospital, Naini Tal. 1007

WANTED—An experienced Nurse for baby of 15 months. Apply giving full particulars to Mrs. MORRIS, Amraoti Camp, Berar. 1006

WANTED.—By a respectable Japanese Firm for UP-COUNTRY SERVICE, market clerks knowing KAPPAS and cotton business. Only those having experience need apply with testimonials and particulars about pay, to Box No. 957, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4578

WANTED.—A highly respectable GUZERATI HINDU Home or family to take charge of an infant girl 5 years old, imparting necessary intellectual and moral training. Communicate terms with Box No. 959 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4580

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Two qualified Sub-Assistant Surgeons, young, energetic and strong, for service with the Maler Kotla Imperial Service Sappers on active service. Good salary and field allowance. Apply at once, sending copies of testimonials and stating terms, to THE CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Maler Kotla State. 1004

WANTED—2 MOHAMMEDAN Regimental Clerks, must be acquainted with Adjutant and Quarter Master Office work. Consolidated pay to start with Rupees Thirty. Must be prepared to enlist.

Apply OFFICER COMMANDING Depot, 5th Light Infantry, Fatehgarh. 1002

WANTED A SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for the Bar State Medical Department. Starting salary Rs. 35 per month, plus Rs. 7 as provident fund p.m., free quarters and joining expenses according to State rules.—Applications stating age, together with copies of diploma, to be immediately addressed to the STATE SURGEON, Barwani State (C. I.), via Mhow. 1 1000.

WANTED.—A CLERK on Rs. 25 p.m. on the Temporary Establishment in this office. Those having experience in copying and typing will be preferred. Applications with testimonials must reach undersigned by 20th instant. No joining expenses will be allowed.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,
East Khandesh.
Jalgaon, 5th July, 1916. 4576

WANTED—EUROPEAN NURSE Aya provided. Good up-country home. EUROPEAN or EURASIAN TEACHER for a local Girl's School I to IV Standard. A LADY to act as Secretary to a mercantile gentleman. Accountant and TYPIST an advantage. Apply sharp stating terms and qualifications to Box No. 958 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4579

# FOR SALE

FOR SALE—B. G. Young Waler, 14-2 Hands, will accept reasonable offer. Apply sharp BALAJI JOSHEY, next to Gordhan, Girgaum. 4556.

ROVER MOTOR CYCLE USERS.—We have a quantity of spare parts for Rovers for sale cheap.
W. H. THORNS & Co., Bombay. 4577

BEBE PEUGEOT MOTOR CAR OWNERS.—We have stocks of spare parts for quick disposal cheap.
W. H. THORNS & Co., Bombay. 4577

BOOKS.—Gentleman going home shortly offers several thousand volumes on general literature, science, philosophy, economics, history, theology, freethought, mathematics, sport, fiction, etc., Some scarce. Prices moderate opportunity for libraries and book-buyers. Catalogue issued. Apply to Box No. 956, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4573

FOR SALE—Gents and Ladies' second hand OVERCOATS and FROCK COATS at Rs. 3-8 each, Short Coats at Rs. 2-8 each and Vests at As. 12 each. Fresh Stocks unpacked every Saturday. Mofussil orders executed by v. p. p.
K. C. MARROTT,
Largest Importer of second hand clothings in the East.
Empire Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. 4480

# NOTICES.

## ESSAY ON AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATION IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

A PRIZE OF RS. 150.

SOME sympathisers of Indian agriculture in Cambridge have decided to award a prize of Rs. 150 (in cash or in any other form desired by the candidate) to the best essay on "Agricultural Co-operation in the Bombay Presidency" with a view to promote interest in the study of agricultural co-operation in the Bombay Presidency.

The essay should necessarily embody discussion on the following points among others:

(1) Opportunities for co-operation
(a) in any one of the following five parts of the Bombay Presidency: Deccan, Karnatak, Konkan, Gujerath or Sindh;
(b) in different branches of agriculture; showing briefly the nature and extent of the advantage that may be secured by co-operation.

(2) Methods of agricultural co-operation prevailing before the advent of modern co-operative movement, if any, with suggestions as to whether any of them can be revived.

(3) Examination of the principal types of co-operative societies existing in the Bombay Presidency.

(4) Difficulties in the way of development and practical hints as to their removal.

(5) Future lines of progress (While indicating possible developments generally, the candidate should treat in detail some particular branch of agricultural organisation, such as dairying, manure supply, implement supply, seed supply, sale of cotton, etc., which seems to him to hold out special promise).

(6) Brief indication of the share that can be taken by the agricultural associations in the co-operative movement.

Stress will be laid on the original facts collected and on independence of thought.

References to the official statements and to the previous literature on the subject will be considered necessary. A bibliography of the literature consulted should be given at the end of the essay.

The essay is open to competition for all persons interested in the study of Agricultural Co-operation in the Bombay Presidency.

The essay will be examined by a body of judges composed of:

1. The Director of Agriculture, Bombay Presidency.
2. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies Bombay Presidency.
3. Mr. V. H. Gonshalli, M.A. (Cantab.).
4. Mr. G. K. Deodhar, M.A.
5. Prof. V. G. Kale, M.A.

The essay should be printed, typed or written in a legible hand, and should be sent to the Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Bombay Presidency, so as to reach him on or before the 31st August, 1917.

The essay should not bear the name of the candidate but only a motto. The name of the candidate together with the motto should be communicated to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Bombay Presidency.

The winning essay will become the absolute property of the prize-givers.

The essays of those candidates who have not secured the prize will not be returned.

4552

## NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JOHN FREDERICK BRADBURY ..... Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed John Frederick Bradbury deceased, who died at Bombay, on or about the 1st day of March, 1916, and Probate of whose Will having effect throughout British India was granted on the 26th day of June, 1916, by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to ELIZA BRADBURY, the widow of the said deceased and John Knowles two of the Executors in the said Will named (reserving the right of John Schofield Butterworth and John William Cook the other Executors named in the said Will to apply for Probate) are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Eliza Bradbury and John Knowles at the office of their Attorneys Messrs. Crawford Brown & Co. at No. 24, Esplanade Road, Bombay, within one calendar month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the said Executors will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice.

Dated this 28th day of June, 1916.

CRAWFORD, BROWN & Co.,
4483 Attorneys for the Executors.

## GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

SUPPLY OF PORTLAND CEMENT DURING THE YEAR 1916-17.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by THE AGENT at his office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (S. T.), on WEDNESDAY, 12th July, 1916, for the supply of 4,500 barrels of PORTLAND CEMENT, delivered at the Company's General Stores, Parel, as required during the official year ending 31st March, 1917.

2. The cement to be in accordance with British standard specification, and Tenderers should state the brand quoted for.

3. Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of 10 per cent. of the value of cement tendered for with a maximum of Rs. 1,000 without which no Tender will be considered.

4. No printed Form of Tender will be issued, but intending Tenderers should tender on their own Forms or by letter.

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

Fergusson Road,
Bombay, 13th June, 1916. 4349

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "LUZON MARU" having arrived on the 6th instant from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo, the Consignees of her Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days after the cargo has been discharged. Captain J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's appointed surveyors, will be attending docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No cargo in single gunny will be surveyed. The Bills for claims are to be sent to this Office within one month from the date of the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent,
The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Bombay.
Bombay, 6th July 1916.

# NOTICES.

## NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. MANGESH BAL WAGLE and MORESHWAR MANGESH WAGLE and NITYANAND MANGESH WAGLE, sons of the said Mangesh Bal Wagle, by their father the said Mangesh Bal Wagle, as the manager of the joint and undivided Hindu family, consisting of the said Mangesh Bal Wagle and his two sons, the said Moreshwar Mangesh Wagle and Nityanand Mangesh Wagle, who has been appointed guardian by a Judge's order, dated the 23rd day of June, 1916, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, have contracted to sell to our clients Balvant Krishnaji Wagle and Vasant Krishnaji Wagle, all and singular their one-third share, right, title and interest in the lands hereditaments and premises situate at Kandewadi, outside the Fort of Bombay, and at Lonavla in the Poona District respectively, firstly and secondly described in the Schedule hereunder written. All persons having or claiming any right, title, claim or interest in to or upon the said one-third share in the said properties or either of them by way of inheritance, purchase, gift, mortgage, trust, lease, lien, easement or otherwise howsoever in the said properties are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 79, Medows Street, within the Fort of Bombay and also to the Assessor and Collector, Bombay Municipality, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim if any and the same will be considered to have been waived.

SCHEDULE.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of vacant pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house and buildings standing thereon, situate at Kandewadi, outside the Fort of Bombay, admeasuring one thousand four hundred and thirty square yards or thereabouts bearing Collector's Old No. 20, New No. 138, Old Survey No. 556 and New Survey No. 7738 and the said house bearing Municipal Ward D. No. 859 (1), (2), (3) and Street Nos. 8, 8A and 8B and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East partly by the property of Mantri, partly by the property of Ferreira and partly by the property of Meghji Ghellabhai, partly by the property of Fonseca and partly by the property of Miranda and others, on or towards the West partly by the temple of Radha Krishna and partly by the property of Assabai, on or towards the North by the property of Jagonnath S. Sanzgiri and on or towards the South by the Kandewadi Lane and which said premises have in part been occupied by the vendors and purchasers and in part been let to and occupied by the vendors and purchasers' tenants.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground together with a bungalow standing thereon and a compound surrounding the same, situate at Lonavla in the Sub-District of Moval District, Poona, known as Pet B, bearing Survey No. 282 and the land, assessment thereof being Rs. 17-4 per year and the said bungalow bearing No. B/15 which said premises are bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by a Kachha Road connecting the main Bombay-Poona Road and leading to the Railway station, on or towards the West by lands or fields belonging to Mr. M. R. Jayakar, on or towards the North by the property of Messrs. P. K. and D. K. Telang and on or towards the South partly by the property of Mr. Wasudeo Gopal Bhandarkar and partly by an open piece or fields and which said premises have been in the occupation of the tenants of the vendors and purchasers.

Dated this 6th day of July, 1916.

MALVI, HIRALAL, MODY & RANCHODDAS
4574 Purchasers' Attorneys

## NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Bai DOSIBAI RUSTOMJI BATLIBOI, of Bombay Parsi has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client Mr. DINSHAW HORMASJI BODE. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office No. 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece of Improvement Trust Leasehold land together with the messuage or dwelling house known as "Batlibai Buildings" standing thereon situate at Cerrus Avenue without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1204 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3528(1) and bounded on the East by the Improvement Trust Plot No. 88 on the West by Plot No. 86 on the North by a service passage and on the South by the said Cerrus Avenue which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 4092 (3) and Street No. 87 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Vendor's tenants.

Dated this 6th day of July, 1916.

MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
4532 Purchaser's Attorneys.

## IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Codicil of Bai VIJKOREBAI, widow of SONI GOVINDRAM AMIRAM, unemployed late of Bombay Hindu Soni Inhabitant. ..... Deceased.

(1) HARGOVIND HIRJEE, of Bombay Hindu residing at Masjid Bunder Road, without the Fort of Bombay and

(2) SONI BAPALAL DAYARAM, also of Bombay Soni Hindu Inhabitant residing at Khara Kuwa, without the Fort of Bombay, Two of the Executors named in the Will of the abovenamed deceased. ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness SIR BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this sixth day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and sixteen and in the seventh year of our Reign.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) P. B. Malabari.

The 6th day of July, 1916.

Messrs. MULJEE & THAKOREDAS,
4581 Petitioners' Attorneys.

# NOTICES.

## IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 821 OF 1913.

(1) ABDUL KADAR ABDULLA HAJI DAWOOD, a minor, under the age of 18 years by his mother and next friend Rukhiabai, wife of Abdulla Abdul Rahim, (2) RUKHIABAI wife of Abdulla Abdul Rahim and (3) ABDULLA ABDUL RAHIM, a merchant, all of Bombay Cutchi Memon Manomedans, residing at Chhas Mohoila, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.

v.s.

(1) HORMASJI NUSSERWANJI VAKIL, of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant, an attorney of this Hon'ble Court, residing at Nepean Sea Road, (2) SOOLIMAN ABDUL WAHED of Bombay Cutchi Memon Mahomedan merchant residing at Bellasis Road, without the Fort of Bombay, and (3) CASSAM RAHIMTULLA, of Bombay Cutchi Mahomedan, merchant, carrying on business at Hummum Street, Fort ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree and Decretal Order of Reference to Commissioner of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay made in the above suit and bearing date the 16th day of March, 1916. Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of Abdoola Haji Dawood, deceased, who died at Bombay on or about the 11th day of November, 1901, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in the English language in my Office within one calendar month from the date hereof and the said claimants are required to specify their names and addresses the full particulars of their claim and statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities if any held by them or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefits of the said Order. Each claim must be accompanied by a Court fee stamp of Rupee one for filing the same.

Dated this 27th day of June, 1916.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
4571 Commissioner.

## PUBLIC MEETING.

IN view of the strong public feeling prevalent throughout the country against the Indian Consolidation Act Amendment Bill, recently introduced into Parliament we, the undersigned, beg to convene a public meeting of the Citizens of Bombay at the TOWN HALL, on SATURDAY, the 8th July, 1916, at 6 p.m. (S.T.) for the purpose of representing to the authorities that the proposed measure be dropped.

All are cordially invited to attend.

DINSHAW M. PETIT,
4566 and others.

## IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the seas King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of SHIVCHAND MULJI, late of Bombay, Brahma Kshatriya Hindu Inhabitant, a Mechanical Engineer, residing at First Carpenter Street, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

1. Bai JHAMAKBAI, widow of SHIVCHAND MULJI, the deceased abovenamed of Bombay, Brahma Kshatriya Hindu Inhabitant, residing at First Carpenter Street, without the Fort.
2. NAROTAMDAS VITHALDAS and (3) BHAGWANDAS KIKABHAI, both of Bombay, Brahma Kshatriya Hindu Inhabitants, Merchants, residing at 3rd Parsiwada Street, and Jagjiwan Kika Street respectively, without the Fort, the Executrix and the Executors of the last Will and Testament of Shivchand Mulji, the deceased abovenamed ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT KNIGHT, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this first day of July, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and sixteen and in the seventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. Kajiji,
Registrar,

(Sd) P. B. MALABARI.

The 1st day of July, 1916.

Messrs. PURNANAND & Co.,
4575 Petitioners' Attorneys.

# AUCTION SALE.

## MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF SHAFTINGS, SCRAP IRON, CABLE CHAINS EMPTY OIL CASKS, PACKING CASES, DRUMS, WOOD &c.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 7th July 1916, at the undermentioned time and place the following goods:—

At 2-45 p.m. (S.T.) in the B. I. S. N. Co's Dockyard, Mazagon.

A quantity of empty oil casks, packing cases, drums, wood, scrap iron, old cable chain, shaftings, etc.

Also at 3-15 p.m. (S.T.) in the P. & O. Co's Dockyard, Mazagon.

A large quantity of scrap iron, old shaftings old scrap wood, empty oil casks, packing cases, old canvas awnings etc., etc.

Purchasers of P. & O. Co's goods will have to pay whatever custom duty &c. that may be due.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & Co.

# AUCTION SALE.

## MESSRS. SORABJI COWASJI & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS 21, MEDOWS STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT NAGDEVI STREET OUT OF FORT BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Mr. Abdul Latif Nalkhandy, the receiver appointed under the Consent Decree made in suit No. 1411 of 1915, Aishabai widow v/s. Aishabai, widow and others on the 15th day of June 1916, Messrs. SORABJI and Co., will on WEDNESDAY the 12th day of July, 1916, at the hour of 4-30 o'clock in the afternoon (S.T.), put up for sale by public auction on the premises the undermentioned property.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house heredatements and premises standing thereon situate lying and being at Nagdevi Road outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 97.2/9 square yards or thereabouts bearing Collector's New Survey Nos. 2978 assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under B. Wards No. 225 and Street No. 112 and 114 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, On or towards the East by the Nagdevi Road on or towards the West by the sweeper's passage on or towards the North by the property of Hoosein Bhola and on or towards the South by the property of Abdulla Mia Khandwani.

Further particular and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya attorneys for the receiver at their office No. 121, Esplanade Road, Old Agra Bank buildings, Fort Bombay or to the undersigned auctioneers.

IMPORTANT TO MILL OWNERS. AND DYE MERCHANTS.

SALE OF HYDRO-SULPHITE OF SOLA AND DYES.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, by order of the concerned, sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms, 21, Medows Street, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 8th day of July, 1916, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.),

6 kegs each 2 cwts. Hydro-Sulphite of Soda (powder) B.A.S.F. quality.

On account of the concerned:—

2 drums, each 112 lbs. Chrysophonine G.
2 drums, each 112 lbs. Rhodamine B.

On account of the concerned:—

1 case 75 lbs. red colour II. R.
1 case 100 tins each ½ lbs. Nopaline equal 50 lbs. 2, L. C. & Co.
1 case 50 tins each 1 lb. auramine B. Badische & Co.
2 cases each 100 tins ½ lb. new fine green crystal No. 329.
1 keg 28 lbs. helio chromine red 8B.F. paste.
1 keg 1 cwt. Alizarine brown, L. C. & Co.
1 keg 46 lbs. Indigo Badische & Co.

Goods on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser and the balance shall be paid and goods cleared within three days from the day of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th July, 1516.

## MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

ON GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RY. LISTS.

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

Residence Tele. No. 696.

IMPORTANT TO MILL OWNERS, COLOUR AND CHEMICAL MERCHANTS.

Messrs. MEHTA & Co., are instructed to invite private offers for any or all of the undermentioned colours before the 9th July, 1916. Samples may be had on application.

2 casks each 1 cwt. Diazo Black B. H. G.
4 casks each 5 cwts. Sulphur Black paste.
1 keg 4 cwts. Brilliant Black B. R. Extra.
3 kegs each 1 cwt. Cotton Yellow Dye.
2 kegs each 1½ cwt. Cotton Red Dye.
18 drums each 5 cwts. Sodium Sulphide.
14 lbs. Ravasia Black B. 1 lb. tin.
20½ lbs. Direct Black E A 162, 1 lb. tin.

AUCTION SALE OF 24 CASES NILGIRI TEAS.

On MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 53, Medows Street, Fort, a trial consignment of Nilgiri Teas from Glenleven Estate consisting of—

24 cases Nilgiri Pekoe, Broken, Orange Pekoe, Dust and Leaf Teas (loose and in 1 lb. tins, 5 lbs. tins and 1 lb. packets.)

Samples on view.

P. S.—Since the tins used are Lipton's, the purchaser shall undertake to cover the said name while selling.

MEHTA, and Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th July, 1916.

BETTER THAN THE BEST
BIKSON'S COFFEE
gives you a drink that's at once fragrant, delicious and better than the Best. Taste it.

# AUCTION SALE.

## BENNETT & CO.

No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will THIS-DAY FRIDAY, the 7th instant, at 4 p.m., (B.T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the whole of the building materials of House No. 392-392A situate at De Lisle Road Parel.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY the 8th inst., at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods etc.

The property of an European gentleman consisting of chairs, whatnots, tables, almyrahs, sofas, brass and iron, single and double bedsteads etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.).

1 second hand rubber tyred Victoria in good order.

1 second hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.

1 second hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.

1 bay horse, aged, quiet in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE DIAMOND, PEARL, EMERALD, AND GOLD JEWELLERY.

Under instructions from the Executors of the late Seth Vithaldass Gopaldass, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 10th instant, sell by Public Auction, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their Rooms, at 22, Apollo Street Fort, the following valuable jewellery, consisting of valuable diamond rings, diamond and pearl necklace, large loose pearls and emeralds, bracelets, very valuable ruby rings, Emerald ring, loose diamonds, lockets, brooches, gold ornaments, one ancient very valuable ruby ring, etc., etc.

The above is now on view.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, July 7th, 1916.

## MESSRS. K. A. READY-MONEY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS,

Opp.: Bank of Bombay.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. K. A. READYMONEY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 7th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Auction Rooms at Green Street, opposite the Bank of Bombay, the following furniture, jewellery, etc., such as new pattern orderly-made almirahs, crockery stands, book cases, dumbwaiters, dressing tables, chest of drawers, writing tables of full sizes in three pieces, washing tables, easy chairs, Curzon chairs, low chairs, office arm chairs, fancy double top teapoys, book stands, hat stands, rich tapestry lined cushion, drawing room sets of sofas and chairs, leather sofas, leather easy chairs, etc.

Strong made to order document boxes, cash boxes, and strong decent made iron safes.

One lot of fancy open face and present's giving lady's and gent's gold and silver wrist watches and also wall clocks, alaram clocks, time piece, table clocks, etc.

Valuable jewellery containing brilliant roses, emerald roses, ruby rings, diamond earrings, pearl bangles, raifuls, mohanmala, toranmala, pearl kuda-jody, booties, etc.

K. A. READYMONEY, & CO.,
Auctioneers.

# AMUSEMENTS.

THE TRUMP CARD
FOR 1916 IS
THE MILANO MASTERPIECE:
THE QUEEN OF DIAMONDS.
5,000 Feet. FOUR REELS.
THRILLING and SENSATIONAL—yet fully PATHETIC where the engrossing story so demands.
A SURPRISE IN EVERY FOOT.
Time:—7, 8-45, 10-30 Nightly.
USUAL HALF RATES
AT
NEW ALEXANDRA
NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.
Tel. No. 1882.

## GREEN'S RESTAURANT.

EXTENSION OF PRESENT PREMISES.

The extended portion of the Restaurant will be open to the Public from SATURDAY next the 8th instant.

By kind permission of the Band President the Band of the B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vol's. will play selected Programmes of Music on the following days:—

Saturday, 8th July, from 8 p.m. to 11 p.m.
Friday 14th July, (DANCE AFTER DINNER) from 8 p.m. to 11 p.m.
Saturday 15th July from 8 p.m. to 11 p.m.

The Taj Mahal Orchestra will play on the ground floor Restaurant from 7 p.m. till 11 p.m. as usual.

Tables can be booked in advance.

CHAS. STENGLER,
4543 Genl. Manager.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

## AMUSEMENTS.

# AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA

CHARNI ROAD TO-NIGHT TEL. No. 1271

The Original and Worlds Funniest Screen Comedian.

**BILLIE RITCHIE ! BILLIE RITCHIE !**

In A Screaming, Side-Splitting Comedy.

## SILK HOSE AND HIGH PRESSURE

3000 Laughs in 3 Reels.

If you want to enjoy a whole evening of cheerful, trouble-banishing fun and joy and laughter, do not fail to see the irrepressible BILLIE in this funniest of funny pictures.

ALSO A STIRRING RAILWAY DRAMA

## THE EXPRESS MESSENGER

The exciting story of a daring robbery by a gang of railway thieves.

3 Shows Nightly,—6-45 to 8-15, 8-30 to 10, 10-15 to 11-45.

Prize Shows,—Saturday and Sunday, 5 to 6-30.

# EXCELSIOR THEATRE

BOMBAY'S PREMIER PLACE OF AMUSEMENT.

Every Evening at 9-30 P.M. A Sensational Attraction;

**MAURICE E. BANDMAN** presents the first appearance here of the famous

# DR. WALFORD BODIE

**THE ELECTRIC WIZARD.** Scotland's Greatest Entertainer and Bloodless Surgeon

Assisted by the beautiful **"LA BELLE ELECTRA"** In New and Startling Novelties,

**SEE** The Great Death Chair Experiment. Bodies Electric Bombs. The cage of death. Dr. Bodie's Submarine Searchlight, as offered to the Admiralty.

**DR. BODIE'S** Merry Mediums. FUNNIER THAN HALF A DOZEN PANTOMIMES.

Free Surgical advice at the Theatre from 12 to 1 daily. Cripples specially invited

Supported by a full Vaudeville programme.

| DOLLY ROBSON | HARRY AUSTEN | BELLA SKENE | MARIE STEWART |
|---|---|---|---|
| The Bell voiced girl. | The Caledonian Comedian. | Comedienne. | Vocalist and Dancer. |

Dr. Bodie introduces his well known Ventriloquial Sketch.

## 'THE LAIRD'S HIGHLAND PARTY'

The Greatest Ventriloquial Act Touring. 12 Life Sized Figures.

Prices Rs. 5 to 8 annas. Plan at Messrs. ROSE & Co.

6-30 P.M. EXCELSIOR PICTURES 6-30 P.M.

# ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE:

EVERY EVENING AT 6-45 & 10.

ONLY TWO MORE NIGHTS OF THIS BRILLIANT PROGRAMME.

Great Exclusive Indian Drama:

## "THE FAITH OF A CHILD."

While her father is away on the Frontier fighting hillmen and her mother is plagued at home with the attentions of an unscrupulous landlords, a little Rajput girl prays for daddy's safe return. Although reported dead the soldier returns wounded just in time to save his wife from her tormentor, and all are happy once more.

WOUNDED INDIAN SOLDIERS PLAY THE FIGHTING PARTS.

ENGLISH PEOPLE WHO KNOW INDIAN CUSTOMS PLAY THE DOMESTIC PARTS.

STORY WRITTEN BY AN INDIAN.

**Lord Roberts' Indian Soldiers' Fund is benefitted by the proceeds from this film.**

Thrilling Universal Drama:

**"THE DUPE".**

Becoming the innocent dupe of opium smugglers when out of luck, a young man has to suffer for their sins. Afterwards the chance offers of being revenged on them, but he does not take it but fights his way back to his old social position.

Rollicking Pathe Comic:

**"ALL DOLLED UP".**

One of the Starlight comedians tries to pose as a clockwork doll in order to get £1,000, Slippery Jim's wife does the same. In a rich lady's house the two frauds meet, each believing the other genuine until they are found out by the lady and expelled from the house.

The very latest

**PATHE GAZETTE.**

THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.

Prices: Re. 1/8, Re. 1, As. 8 & 4. Box seats Rs. 2.

ANOTHER BIG PROGRAMME ON SUNDAY!

# OLYMPIA CINEMA

**TO-NIGHT**

A Record and Expensive Incident in Cinema. 2 Serials together 8 parts.

**MILLION DOLLAR MYSTERY**

AND

**BROKEN COIN.**

24 CASH PRIZES 24

IN

Rs. 2,000

TIME:—6-30, 8-45 & 10-20.


## THE FAMINE FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—The Bankura, Rajputana, Kathiawar and Cutch Famine Fund Committee has been working since the lats six months and has collected about thirty thousand rupees, trying its best to alleviate the acute distress in those parts. Recently, however, the distress in Kathiawar and Cutch has been extremely aggravated by the undue putting off of rains, cattle being the principal sufferers and will die by thousands unless timely help is forthcoming. For almost ten months these cattle are pulling on with what little sustenance they get from sparse grass dry leaves and refuse. Now, however, even the small quantity of grass is gone and for love or money not a pound of grass is reported to be available. That there is no exaggeration in this is confirmed by telegrams my Committee have received from Political Agents of Jhalawad, Gohilwad and Halar and leading citizens of several towns and villages. There is a Gujerati proverb that the fag end of a famine is always the worst and if sufficient help is not forthcoming now, the already weakened cattle with no sustaining power may die in incalculable numbers and thus inflict a heavy and almost irreparable blow on the country. Bombay is known for its charity and its citizens have shown during the last two years to what heights of charity and philanthrophy they can rise with so many urgent calls on their purse. They will, however, I hope, respond to this further call and help in saving cattle of the affected areas before it is too late.

I refer to cattle specially as the withholding of rains has particularly affected the cattle of Gujarat, Kathiawar and Cutch who are at present repored to be in a critical condition.

We propose to send as much grass as possible to the affected areas. Under the guidance of responsible persons it will be given to such places where the need is the greatest. As grass cannot be had at all in Kathiawar we propose to give it at cost price to those who can afford to pay the same. As soon as we receive intimation from any quarter we shall send on as many waggons as are required. Those who require grass at cheaper rates will have to apply for the same to the Committee. All correspondence regarding this must be addressed to Mr. J. K. Mehta, Old Telephone Buildings 19, Bank Street to whom also all remittances may be kindly sent.

I trust what has been said above will appeal to the benevolent public of Bombay and in the name of the Commtitee I request them to lend their helping hand to the affected parts at this critical juncture. Contributions may kindly be sent as mentioned above. The need for more contributions will be realised when it is seen that we have got only Rs. 2,500 on hand which is too small for effecting anything tangible.—Yours, etc.

PURSHOTTAMDAS THAKURDAS


## HEALTHY HAIR HINTS.

The idea that baldness is a sign of intellectuality is fast being exploded.

The hair is not pushed out of the head by the great knowledge inside.

In fact many learned men use Kaminia Oil to prevent their hair from coming out.

They are succeeding with it, too;

So are many in all stages of intellectuality

Available everywhere but it must [be Kaminia Oil.


# WEATHER REPORT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 6.

The Arabian Sea monsoon again extended slightly northward but its activity is still chiefly confined to the Peninsula.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Central India east, Konkan, Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad; local in Lower Burma Assam, Bengal, Berar, east Central Provinces, Mysore, Malabar and north Madras coast. A few falls also occurred west of the United Provinces, and Gujarat.

The principal amounts are:—Moulmein, Cherrapunji three inches; Sibsagar, Jalpaiguri one and a half; Mainpuri, Rajkot one; Nowgong two; Akola, Marmagao one and a half; Aurangabad six; Hyderabad Deccan one; Parbhani Gulbarga and Waltair two.

Forecast:—Extension of rain in Gujarat, Central India west, and south Rajputana.

### RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

| STATIONS. | 24 hours to 8 a.m. of 6th July 1916. | Total since June 1st 1916. | June 1st to 6th July. 1915. | 1914. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Colaba [Observatory] .. .. | 0.82 | 24.42 | 40.49 | 17.40 |
| Fort [St. George's Hospital] .. | 1.15 | 22.42 | 37.32 | 19.85 |
| Esplanade [Gok. Tej. Hospital] . | 1.08 | 22.12 | 38.37 | 19.38 |
| Byculla [J. J. Hospital] .. | 1.73 | 24.02 | 43.26 | 21.05 |

### TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 5th July 1916.

Means of observations taken at 6 a. m. 10 a. m. 2 p. m. 4 p. m. and 10 p. m.

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr .... | 29.666 Inch. |
| Temperature of Air .. .. .. .. .. .. | 82.2 Deg. |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer .. .. .. .. .. | 78.6 " |
| Dew Point .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 77.2 " |
| Relative humidity of Air .. .. .. .. | 0.852 " |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10) .. .. .. .. .. | 9.8 " |
| Maximum temperature of Air .. .. .. | 87.4 " |
| Minimum .. do .. .. .. .. .. .. | 78.8 " |
| General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight .. .. .. .. .. | S,SE,WNW,SSE. |
| Movement of Wind .. do .. .. .. | 150 Miles. |
| Fall of Rain .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 0.69 inches |
| Total fall during month .. .. .. .. | 0.74 " |
| Do. do. year .. .. .. .. .. | 24.40 " |
| Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 6th July .. .. .. .. .. | 0.13 " |

### SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

| Day of Week. | Day of Month. | HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time. h. m. | Depth on Sill ft. in. | Day of Week. | Day of Month. | LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time. h. m. | Depth on Sill ft. in. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | July | | | | July | | |
| Thur. | 6 | m 2 31 | 25 3 | 6 | m 8 4 | 18 1 | |
| Fri. | 7 | m 2 47a | 27 0 | | m 9 3a | 18 7 | |
| Sat | 8 | m 3 14 | 25 9 | 7 | m 9 43a | 18 13 | |
| Sun. | 9 | m 3 20a | 26 7 | | m 9 42a | 18 4 | |
| Mon. | 10 | m 4 7 | 24 9 | 8 | m 9 29 | 19 9 | |
| Tues. | 11 | m 4 59a | 26 2 | | m 10 32a | 18 1 | |
| Wed. | 12 | m 5 12 | 24 8 | 9 | m 10 32 | 20 8 | |
| | | m 5 47a | 25 3 | | m 11 57a | 17 3 | |
| | | m 6 28 | 24 10 | 10 | m 11 58 | 21 4 | |
| | | m 5 50a | 25 5 | | | | |
| | | m 7 50 | 25 6 | 11 | m 0 44 | 17 1 | |
| | | m 7 1a | 25 3 | | m 1 29a | 21 4 | |
| | | m 8 1 | 24 7 | 12 | m 1 40 | 16 4 | |
| | | m 8 17a | 25 6 | | m 2 49a | 20 10 | |

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

| | Sunrise | Sunset |
|---|---|---|
| July 6 (Thursday) | .. 6h. 7m. | .. 7h. 20m. |
| " 7 (Friday) | .. 6h. 7m. | .. 7h. 20m. |
| " 8 (Saturday) | .. 6h. 7m. | .. 7h. 20m. |
| " 9 (Sunday) | .. 6h. 8m. | .. 7h. 20m. |
| " 10 (Monday) | .. 6h. 8m. | .. 7h. 20m. |
| " 11 (Tuesday) | .. 6h. 8m. | .. 7h. 20m. |
| " 12 (Wednesday) | .. 6h. 9m. | .. 7h. 20m. |

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| First Quarter | 1916 July | 8d. 5h. 25.0 | p.m. |
| Full Moon | " " | 15d. 10h. 10.0 | a.m. |
| Last Quarter | " " | 22d. 5h. 3.0 | a.m. |
| New Moon | " " | 30d. 7h. 45.4 | a.m. |

### DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 6th July, 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual in the north Punjab. Day temperature is in excess at Multan and Hissar; night temperature is above the average at Lahore.

The United Provinces.—Mainpuri reports 1.10in. of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded in the eastern districts and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in excess at Agra and Jhansi; night temperature is in defect at Mainpuri.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual. Temperature is generally in excess.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rajkot reports 0.90in. of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. The air is drier than usual. Temperature during the day is generally above the average. Night temperature is also in excess at Deesa.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been local; Akola has had 1.64in., Chanda 0.31in. and Raipur 0.17in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Day temperature is in excess at Saugor.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 0.82in., Ratnagiri 0.13in., Mormugao 1.47in. and Karwar 0.70in Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the north Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad; Malegaon has had 0.54in., Ahmednagar 0.29in., Poona 0.12in., Bijapur 0.45in., Aurangabad 5.50in and Hyderabad 0.90in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect at Sholapur and Nizamabad.

General Remarks.—Rainall has been nearly general on the west coast of the Peninsula, the north Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad and local in the south Bombay Deccan, the Central Provinces and Mysore. Some thunder showers are reported from the United Provinces and Kathiawar.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west coast, in the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad, fairly general in the Central Provinces and local in Mysore. A few falls may occur in the United Provinces, and on the north Madras coast.

*OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on THURSDAY, the 6th of July 1916.*

| STATIONS | Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours | Minimum of past 24 hours | Humid. 8 A. M. | Rainfall. Past 24 hours | Total 1st June to date. | Departure 1st June to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PERSIAN GULF— | | | | | | |
| Bushire .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Do. (5th July) .. | 97.1 | 83.4 | 78 | .. | 0 | 0 |
| Jask .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Muskat .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Do. (5th July) .. | 95.1 | 86.1 | 77 | .. | 0 | —0.15 |
| PUNJAB— | | | | | | |
| Multan .. | 111.3 | 88.5 | 59 | .. | 0 | —0.92 |
| Rawalpindi .. | 99.9 | 80.7 | 48 | .. | 3.67 | 0.44 |
| Lahore .. | 103.5 | 86.6 | 63 | .. | 0.31 | —1.81 |
| Hissar .. | 106.7 | 86.4 | 59 | .. | 1.07 | .. |
| Ambala .. | 97.7 | 80.1 | 71 | .. | 5.88 | 0.31 |
| Delhi .. | 98.7 | 80.3 | 72 | .. | 2.12 | —2.77 |
| UNITED PROVINCES— | | | | | | |
| Agra .. | 102.4 | 81.0 | 67 | .. | 2.98 | —1.23 |
| Mainpuri .. | 94.3 | 76.1 | 84 | 1.10 | 4.42 | —0.26 |
| Jhansi .. | 99.9 | 79.8 | 78 | .. | 0.73 | —0.51 |
| Cawnpore .. | 98.3 | 80.1 | 78 | 0.02 | 14.93 | 10.24 |
| Allahabad .. | 99.0 | 81.9 | 80 | .. | 20.73 | 10.60 |
| SIND AND RAJPUTANA | | | | | | |
| Jacobabad .. | 110.5 | 84.6 | 79 | .. | 0 | —0.32 |
| Karachi .. | 88.2 | 80.3 | 79 | .. | 0.21 | —0.93 |
| Ajmer .. | 100.2 | 84.4 | 46 | .. | 3.56 | 0.09 |
| Jaipore .. | 100.2 | 84.2 | 52 | .. | 4.41 | 1.27 |
| Kotah .. | 100.6 | 86.6 | 53 | .. | 3.92 | —1.44 |
| Mount Abu .. | 85.2 | 70.9 | 97 | .. | 3.16 | —0.94 |
| GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST— | | | | | | |
| Bhuj .. | 96.6 | 78.9 | 68 | .. | 0.65 | —1.92 |
| Dwarka .. | 89.3 | 81.7 | 80 | .. | 0.19 | —2.93 |
| Veraval .. | 88.2 | 82.0 | 89 | 0.06 | 0.74 | —3.34 |
| Rajkot .. | 99.0 | 74.9 | 80 | 0.90 | 5.76 | —2.17 |
| Bhavnagar Para .. | 99.6 | 82.0 | 82 | .. | 4.41 | —3.70 |
| Surat .. | 92.3 | 81.9 | 64 | 0.01 | 6.05 | —4.99 |
| Ahmedabad .. | 100.7 | 83.5 | 55 | .. | 2.40 | —4.04 |
| Deesa .. | 104.9 | 83.7 | 50 | .. | 2.21 | —1.25 |
| Neemuch .. | 98.1 | 76.8 | 39 | 0.03 | 5.49 | 2.06 |
| Indore .. | 86.1 | 70.3 | 84 | .. | 10.49 | 2.92 |
| CENTRAL PROVINCES— | | | | | | |
| Jubbulpore .. | 87.1 | 76.1 | 76 | .. | 7.90 | —3.13 |
| Saugor .. | 90.6 | 73.8 | 64 | .. | 5.11 | —4.10 |
| Hoshangabad .. | 90.9 | 77.8 | 75 | .. | 6.60 | 0.40 |
| Khandawa .. | 93.1 | 76.5 | 80 | .. | 6.40 | —0.02 |
| Akola .. | 93.9 | 78.2 | 90 | 1.64 | 9.57 | 3.44 |
| Amraoti .. | 92.0 | 78.8 | 80 | 0.24 | 6.02 | 1.84 |
| Nagpur .. | 89.9 | 76.9 | 81 | 0.05 | 11.92 | 5.34 |
| Chanda .. | 87.1 | 76.0 | 87 | 0.31 | 10.47 | 1.01 |
| Raipur .. | 92.1 | 77.4 | 95 | 0.17 | 14.44 | 3.44 |
| KONKAN— | | | | | | |
| Bombay .. | 87.4 | 77.8 | 91 | 0.82 | 24.42 | 0.41 |
| Ratnagiri .. | 88.5 | 76.8 | 89 | 0.13 | 20.62 | 9.17 |
| Mormugao .. | 88.2 | 75.0 | 93 | 1.47 | 33.06 | 17.72 |
| Karwar .. | 90.1 | 76.2 | 83 | 0.70 | 49.59 | 2.38 |
| BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD— | | | | | | |
| Malegaon .. | 91.2 | 70.6 | 94 | 0.54 | 5.80 | 0.38 |
| Ahmednagar .. | 91.0 | 69.7 | 80 | 0.29 | 3.88 | —1.12 |
| Poona .. | 89.4 | 71.3 | 80 | 0.12 | 3.53 | —2.14 |
| Sholapur .. | 94.1 | 73.4 | 59 | .. | 5.95 | 0.27 |
| Bijapur .. | 88.0 | 69.3 | 80 | 0.45 | 4.83 | 0.99 |
| Belgaum .. | 82.2 | 66.2 | 91 | .. | 5.39 | —2.36 |
| Aurangabad .. | 90.1 | 71.2 | 80 | 5.50 | 10.91 | 4.65 |
| Nizamabad (Indur) | 94.7 | 71.1 | 72 | .. | 5.09 | 1.43 |
| Hyderabad .. | 87.7 | 74.0 | 90 | 0.90 | 8.99 | 3.66 |
| MALABAR AND CEYLON | | | | | | |
| Mangalore .. | 81.8 | 73.0 | 86 | 0.42 | 30.43 | 4.57 |
| Calicut .. | 85.0 | 75.0 | 90 | 0.12 | 48.01 | 5.99 |
| Cochin .. | 85.5 | 76.5 | 84 | 0.09 | 29.20 | 4.28 |
| Colombo .. | 86.0 | 74.0 | 93 | 0.47 | 8.96 | 0.60 |
| MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE— | | | | | | |
| Masulipatam .. | 91.6 | 77.1 | 96 | 0.15 | 9.98 | 4.23 |
| Bellary .. | 93.8 | 74.2 | 68 | .. | 0.66 | —1.66 |
| Cuddapah .. | 90.2 | 78.1 | 84 | 0.06 | 1.47 | —2.63 |
| Madras .. | 93.3 | 78.1 | 69 | .. | 0.75 | 2.99 |
| Bangalore .. | 77.8 | 68.0 | 91 | 0.43 | 3.16 | —0.47 |
| Coimbatore .. | 89.6 | 70.8 | 71 | .. | 2.30 | 0.50 |
| Trichinopoly .. | 101.1 | 78.2 | 57 | .. | 0.03 | —1.70 |
| Negapatam .. | 98.2 | 79.3 | 75 | .. | 1.26 | —0.47 |

### STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8.45 a.m., Standard Time on the 6th July 1916 was 29.862 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ships' barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.


## TO CURE DANDRUFF AND BALDNESS.

A REMARKABLE GUARANTEE.

To simply guarantee that a hair tonic will do all that is claimed for it is one thing—and very common. To back that guarantee with a signed contract to refund your money in case of dissatisfaction is something entirely different, and almost unknown; but when your own chemist is the man that signs that contract you have an experience that is new—without precedent. Yet this is just the offer chemists everywhere are making you to-day, and they are able to make it because of the fact that Lavona is the only hair tonic known which can be relied upon to give satisfaction ninety-nine times in a hundred. This has been proven by actual tests in thousands of cases. This offer is not merely unusual—it is almost sensational, and marks an epoch in the growth of fair and square dealing between buyer and seller. Your chemist sells you the tonic because he believes it will give you the desired results; if it fails you get your money back. You take no risk—the contract signed by your chemist protects you absolutely. No matter what your hair trouble may be—dandruff, falling hair, short, dry, dull or brittle hair or baldness—you can try Lavona Hair Tonic under this binding guarantee of satisfaction or money back.

The secret of the wonderful success of Lavona Hair Tonic is doubtless found in the fact that it is a non-secret preparation made from the world-famous formula of 3 ozs. Bay Rum, ½ dram Menthol Crystals, and 1 oz. Lavona de Composee, which can be prepared by any chemist. If, however, you wish to try it without risking a penny, you should ask for Lavona Hair Tonic—the kind that's guaranteed. 4535


## A QUESTION OF MAHOMEDAN SUCCESSION.

INTERESTING CASE AT DACCA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 6.

An interesting suit in which some historical questions are involved is going on in the Court of the second Subordinate Judge of Dacca. The parties are two Mahomedan brothers named Makramali and Nizamatali who claim to be descendants of Nawab Saista Khan, the representative of the Mogul Emperor, Aurengzeb in Dacca. Both the defendant and the plaintiff live at Barakatia. Now a dispute has arisen between the brothers over a property and some documents of the time of Saista Khan have been filed. The determination of the title depends to a great extent on whether they are Shias or Sunnis, for these sects of Mahomedans have different customs of inheritance. The plaintiff Makramali says that he is a Shia; for, Saista Khan, from whom they are descended was a Shia, while the defendent says that he is a Sunni. The latter gives as his ground for considering Saista Khan to be a Sunni the fact that Aurengzeb, who sent Saista Khan to Bengal looked down on Shias. The case is proceeding.

## BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(*Thursday July, 6.*)

Mr. H. S. Lawrence, I.C.S., to be Commissioner in Sind vice Mr. W. H. Lucas, C.S.I., I.C.S., retiring.

Mr. E. L. Cauty to be Superintendent of Police, Bombay City, vice Mr. W. Sanderson, deceased.

Mr. M. H. Patwardhan, Magistrate of the Second Class in the district of Ahmednagar, is invested with the additional power, being one of the powers specified in the fourth schedule to the said Code viz., power to make orders as to first offenders.

Mr. K. G. Dhandarphale, Mamlatdar of the Baglan Taluka and Magistrate of the Second Class in the district of Nasik to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

Mr. H. Fleming, Mamlatdar of the Chorasi Taluka and Magistrate of the Second Class in the district of Surat, to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

On the appointment of Mr. H. H. Wadia, M.A., Bar.-at-Law, as Master and Registrar in Equity, Commissioner and Taxing Officer, High Court, Bombay, Mr. Kundanmal Alumal Bhojwani, LL.B., Bar.-at-Law, to be Second Deputy Registrar and Commissioner for taking Affidavits, High Court, Bombay.

Mr. L. J. Sedgwick, I.C.S., is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-two days with effect from 1st June, 1916.

Mr. L. J. Mountford, I.C.S., to act as Commissioner, Southern Division, vice the Honourable Mr. H. S. Lawrence, I.C.S.

Mr. A. H. A. Simcox, I.C.S., to be Collector of Ahmedabad.

Mr. W. C. Shepherd, I.C.S., Collector of Salt Revenue, to do duty as Collector of Bombay, Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery, Registrar of Bombay and Commissioner for the purposes of the Income Tax Act for the Town and Island of Bombay, in addition to his own duties, vice Mr. Simcox, pending further orders.

Mr. J. W. Smyth, I.C.S., to be Deputy Commissioner, Upper Sind Frontier, vice Mr. J. R. Martin, I.C.S., reverting with effect from the date of expiry of his privilege leave.

Mr. Atmaram Krishna Nulkar to do duty as Assistant to the Commissioner, Central Division, during the absence on extended leave of Mr. Phirozshah Ratanji Kapadia, vice Mr. D. M. Casling reverting.

Mr. Mahadev Atmaram Phanse to act as Huzur Deputy Collector, Satara, vice Mr. A. K. Nulkar, pending further orders.

Mr. S. H. Covernton, I.C.S., to be Assistant Commissioner in Sind, vice Mr. J. W. Smyth, I.C.S., appointed to be Deputy Commissioner, Upper Sind Frontier.

Mr. Erachshah Jahangirshah Taleyarkhan, on relief by Mr. H. S. Smith, to be District Deputy Collector, Ahmedabad.

Mr. Narmadashankar Devshankar Mehta, on relief, to be District Deputy Collector and Personal Assistant to the Collector of Thana.

Khan Bahadur Jacob Bapuji Israel, on relief, to be Huzur Account Officer, Surat, vice Mr. Durgeshvar Natvarji Trivedi retiring.

Mr. Yashvant Lakshman Dhekne to continue to act as District Deputy Collector, Thana, pending further orders.

Mr. J. E. P. Curry, Deputy Shipping Master, Bombay, has been granted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of leave on medical certificate for three months.

The Reverend R. E. Lee to be Junior Chaplain, St. Andrew's Church, Bombay.

The Reverend E. S. J. D'Alessio, Senior Chaplain, Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment, has been granted an extension of leave on medical certificate for four months.

Bombay Volunteer Artillery.—Second-Lieutenant William Edward Orsborn resigns his commission.

The tenure of appointment of Subedar-Major Sher Muhammad Khan, 121st Pioneers, as Indian Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, is extended to the 30th September, 1916.

Mr. S. S. Aiyangar, L.C.E., Assistant Engineer, is appointed to act as Executive Engineer, East Khandesh District, until relieved by Mr. F. R. Unwala, L.C.E., Assoc.M.Inst.C.E., Executive Engineer, or until further orders.

On reversion to the Public Works Department, Mr. P. L. Bowers, Assoc.M.Inst.C.E., Executive Engineer, to be placed on special duty in the Public Works Department, Secretariat.

On reversion to the Public Works Department, Mr. R. Haines, Executive Engineer, is posted to the Dharwar District.

## AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

The rain during the week ending July 4, was partial and insufficient and more rain is needed throughout the Presidency. The sowing of kharif crops is in progress in some parts but is generally retarded. Germinated seedlings are in good condition. The supply of fodder is adequate except in parts of Sind, Kaira, Kathiawar, Cutch and Baroda. Agricultural stock is generally sufficient and cattle are in good condition except in parts of Sind, Ahmedabad and Kaira. The supply of water for drinking is generally adequate except in parts of Larkana and Baroda. Water for irrigation is deficient in parts of Thar and Parkar, Gujarat, Kathiawar and Baroda. Prices of foodgrains have slightly risen in Gujarat, but were generally steady elsewhere.

Absence of rain in Kathiawar is causing anxiety. Distress is increasing in Gohilwad. The public health is good and there is no wandering or emaciation. Takavi is being granted for deepening wells and for purchase of fodder. Cattle kitchens have been opened by private charity in Babra, Songadh and Paliad. The daily average number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief was 295.

## CALCUTTA INTERNMENT CASE.

ARRESTED BY ORDER OF GOVERNOR-IN-COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 5.

At the High Court to-day before Mr. Justice Chaudhuri K. P. Patel and four other inhabitants of Surat who had been interned, on their return from South Africa were produced when Mr. Eardly Norton applied for a rule on the Commissioner of Police and the Jailor of Alipore Jail to show cause why they should not be released. Counsel said the police were said to have acted under section 54 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Mr. B. C. Mitter, Standing Counsel, said that the police did not act under section 54. These men were arrested on the strength of a letter written by Mr. J. G. Cumming, Additional Secretary to the Bengal Government, to the Commissioner of Police. In that letter Mr. Cumming enclosed an order of the Governor-in-Council directing detention of these persons in Alipore Jail. That order stated that the Governor-in-Council was satisfied that it was desirable that they should be interned temporarily in Alipore Jail. The order authorised the Commissioner of Police to arrest these men. It was under the Foreigners' Ordnance regarding the ingress of persons into Bengal by land or sea. Eventually it was settled that Mr. Norton will file on affidavit on Friday stating grounds for making this application and the Crown will supply all facts Mr. Norton wanted.

The matter will again come up on Tuesday next.

# SHIPPING

## ARRIVALS.

July 6th

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Orseolo | Lilori | Genoa, June 29 | |
| Losna | Nelson | Calcutta, etc. | |
| Hild | Jensen | Bangkok, June 16 | |
| Luzon Maru | Watanabe | Kobe, etc. | |

## DEPARTURES.

July 6th.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cyfarthia | Robertson | Middlesbrough via Karachi | |
| Dovre | Signeland | Busrah | |
| Orna | Pratt | Karachi | |
| Nairung | Grant | Swakim, etc. | |

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Steamer | City of Paris | for | Liverpool, etc. |
| " | Diwara | for | Durban etc. |

S. S. Orseolo:—The V. S. N. Company's steamer Orseolo, 2,849 tons, Captain C. Lilori, arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa, which port she had left on the 29th ultimo, with a general cargo and 24 passengers.

S. S. Losna:—The steamer Losna, 2,965 tons, Captain S. B. Nelson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta etc., with a general cargo.

S. S. Hild:—The steamer Hild, 720 tons, Captain G. Jensen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok, which port she had left on the 16th ultimo, with a cargo of timber.

S. S. Luzon Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Luzon Maru, 4,075 tons, Captain T. Watanabe, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe etc. with a general cargo.

S. S. Dovre:—The steamer Dovre, 722 tons, Captain Siqueland, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Busreh, with same bottom cargo.

S. S. Orna:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Orna, 2,996 tons, Captain E. D. Pratt, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S. S. Nairung:—The Asiatic Company's steamer Nairung, 2,861 tons, Captain G. Grant, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Aden, Swakin etc., with a general cargo and 24 passengers.

Thursday, 6th July, 1916.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| C. & R Anatolia | Williams | K. N. & Co |
| D. & R. Rinaldo | Jarvon | J. F. & Co |
| s.Port de Savano | Edmonge (Genoa Italian mail | S. N. Co |
| H. Skuld | Grab, 16 sea | F. E. C. & Co |
| R. Dalwala | Walker | M. & Co |
| R. Priestman | Balls | W. & A. G. & Co |
| F. Clan Mackinnon | Openshaw | W. & A. G. & Co |

HARBOUR WALL.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sabarmati | B. B. N. Co |
| Mahmudi | |

VICTORIA DOCK.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2 City of Paris | Mills | K. N. & Co |
| 3 Indra | | M. & Co |
| 4 Sardar | Weeks | H. B. Bhoosry |
| 5 Arnipura | | W. & A. G. & Co |
| 8 Polyxena | Ramsay | W. & A. G. & Co |
| 9 Use | | J. Finlay & Co |
| 10 & 11 Circassia | Usborne | W. & A. G. & Co |
| 12 & 13 Aviemoor | Williams | M. M. & Co |

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Alavi | Wheeler | T. M. & Co |
| 4 Ithuva | Potter | F. & O. S. N. Co |
| 5 Cheribassa | Logan | M. M. & Co |
| 6 Novara | Gatwood | F. & O. S. N. Co |

HARBOUR WALL.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Shivedagon | Creagh | I. B. P. & Co |

H. D. D.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Marmagon | Fanning | A. Ashdown & Co |

M. W. D. D.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Salsette | Armitage | P. & O. Co |

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Baroda | | M. M. & Co |
| Dovre | Liquand | |
| Elwood | Bethell | S. & F. S. N. Co |
| Fort de Savona | Abbo | Italian |
| Ertgua | Crome | R. M. & Co |
| Hilda | Jensen | J. & L. Campbell & Co |
| Losna | Nelson | |
| Luzon Maru | Watanabe | O. S. K. |
| Ornara | Macleod | M. M. & Co |
| Orseolo | Lilori | W. S. N. & Co |
| Patmalig | Abell | M. M. & Co |

## EXPORTS.

July 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Paris (s) 227 bales wool, E. Dossa and Co.; 41 bales wool, R. Agarchand; 20 bales wool, H. Chagmal; 21 bales wool, B. Balabdas; 26 bales silk waste, Killick Nixon and Co.; 252 tons linseed oil cake, New Mofussil Co.; 338 bales wool, Bombay Co.

Anatolia (s) 960 tons manganese ore, Central India Mining Co.; 40 tons manganese ore, Shivrajpur Syndicate; 1,493 cwts. linseed oil cake, F. F. Campbell and Co.

Circassia (s) 23 bales wool, W. and A. Graham and Co.; 50 bales cotton waste, A. B. Kersondas and Co.

Polyxena (s) 108 bales goat hair, W. and A. Graham and Co.; 192 bales wool, W. and A. Graham and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Polyxena (s) 10,000 cwts. linseed, Ralli Brothers.

Kvimark (s) 3,300 tons manganese ore, Turner Morrison and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Chybassa (s) 107 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 600 bales cotton, K. Devchand and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Khiva (s) 68 bales hemp, Bell Russ and Co.; 8,008 cwts. linseed, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

Nagoya (s) 1 bale goat skin, W. and A

# ALLEGED THEFT OF S. AND T. GOODS.

## CHARGE AGAINST R. I. M. DOCKYARD OFFICERS.

## COMMANDER DOUGLAS'S EVIDENCE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, the following eight persons were placed in connection with the alleged theft of the Supply and Transport Department goods stored in the Alexandra Docks: (1) John G. Smith, Inspector, Royal Indian Marine, (2) Kinaird Henderson, Inspector, R.I.M., (3) Thomas Robert Earle, Sergeant, (4) Thomas Herbert Guest, Sergeant, (5) Ignatius D. Furtado, store foreman, (6) Victor Baptista, coffee house manager, (7) John William Wood, labour inspector, and (8) Mathew Rozario, tally clerk.

The case against the first five accused was taken up first. In this case Inspector Shaw charged them with committing thefts as servants of 28 cases of Ideal Milk, 11 cases of Nestle's Milk, and cases of other kinds of provisions such as jam, tea etc., of the collective value of Rs. 1,870. Superintendent Sullivan, who was assisted by Inspectors Jeffries and Doran, conducted the prosecution, while Mr. P. Godinho and Mr. B. J. Dhonday defended the first accused, and Mr. N. N. Saher defended the fifth accused.

The facts of the case, as alleged by the prosecution, have already been reported.

### CASE AGAINST SECOND ACCUSED WITHDRAWN.

At the outset Mr. Sullivan applied for permission to withdraw the case against Henderson, the second accused, on the ground that he wanted to call him as a witness.

Mr. Dhondi and Mr. Saber opposed the application.

The Magistrate granted the application and discharged the accused.

### COMMANDER DOUGLAS EXAMINED.

Commander W. R. B. Douglas, of the Royal Indian Marine, examined by Mr. Sullivan, said he recognised accused Nos. 1 and 4. He was at present on special duty at the Alexandra Dock, where the accused No. 1 had been employed under him as a conductor at No. 11 shed from November 1914. The first accused's duty was to look after marine stores, including hospital beds. The accused had nothing to do with the Supply and Transport Department. He was given power to sign permits to pass marine stores at the gate. He was supplied with a book containing blank passes. About mid-day on the 24th June, witness received certain information from Mr. Macguire, Chief Inspector of Customs, in consequence of which he went to the White Gate of the Alexandra Docks. There he was shown three cart loads of property, valued at Rs. 1,870, now before the Court.

### THE BLACK PAINT ON SOME CASES.

He noticed that there was black paint over some of the cases. The black paint on some of the cases was rubbed off in his presence by a Customs officer and he saw on them the mark "Supply and Transport Department." The property before the Court belonged to the Supply and Transport Department, and the Marine Department had nothing to do with it and the first accused had no authority to have gooods of this description passed out of the gate. Before he sent for the Police witness sent for the first accused, who came, and made a statement. Witness asked him why all the three carts had come back into the dock and why he had given a pass. He did not hold out any hopes nor did he make any threats. He held out no inducement. The explanation given by the first accused for the carts coming back was that the R. I. M. Dockyard said they did not want the goods. As to the pass the first accused said he gave it as the carts wanted to enter the dock. Witness then telephoned to the Marine Store Officer, Mr. Constable, who came to his office. Then the police were communicated with. Witness wrote to them asking them to make a thorough investigation. The police then took charge of the case, and the first accused was arrested. Witness knew the accused No. 4 by sight. He knew the handwriting of the first accused. He was shown five chits, all signed by the first accused. The signature on them was the first accused's. Witness was shown a book supplied to the first accused by the Port Trust, in which the counterfoil of the pass out chit No. 95 was not filled in.

Mr. E. J. Newman, acting Marine storekeeper, examined by Mr. Sullivan, said he knew the first and fifth accused.

### EXAMINATION OF OFFICER IN CHARGE OF THE SHED.

Second-Lieutenant V. D. Love, of the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached to the Supply and Transport Corps at the Alexandra Dock, examined by Mr. Sullivan, said he was in charge of that portion of shed No. 11 at the Alexandra Dock, where the Supply and Transport Department articles were kept. It was called "A" section and included the rum section. He knew the third and fourth accused. The third accused was employed directly under witness and was in charge of the rum section. The fourth accused was employed in the unloading section, which was the top-floor of shed No. 7, Alexandra Docks. On the day in question witness received certain information, in consequence of which he went to the White Gate. There he saw three cart-loads of S. and T. goods, which had nothing to do with the Marine stores. He also noticed on the boxes fresh black paint, which had been placed over S. and T. Department marks. These goods were Government property.

Cross-examined by the third accused the witness said some of these goods emanated from the "A" section of No. 11 shed and might have been issued in the ordinary course of work, and in that case they would no longer be the property of the "A" section unless they were received back. There was nothing to show that these cases came back to the section after once being issued. The stock of similar goods in the section was not taken after the arrest of the third accused. Witness had found the third accused, acting under him, to be a very steady man. He did not think he could call back any instance of any serious complaint against him. He purposely gave him more work than what was originally his work because he was one of his best men. Upon occasions he had had proofs of his integrity.

Re-examined by Mr. Sullivan, the witness said he had got thousands of boxes of provision in his charge, and if any articles passed out without vouchers he would not know. Articles came in and passed out the whole day.

### EVIDENCE OF THE DISCHARGED ACCUSED.

Kinnaird Henderson, examined by Mr. Sullivan, said he was a building engineer by trade. He was employed at the Alexandra Dock by the R.I.M. about three months ago. When the case was called out to-day he was placed as accused No. 2. Mr. Sullivan withdrew the charge against him and he (witness) was discharged. Prior to his arrest he (witness) was working at shed No. 11 Alexandra Dock. The first accused was his immediate superior. Witness knew all the accused. He had to do whatever the first accused told him to. The duty of the first accused was to look after all the hired transports and hospital ships and to supply them with bedding and marine stores. Witness's duty was to go round the ships and see what they needed and to report the matter to the first accused. He never got the surplus stock back from the ships. The chief officers gave him orders to convey them to the first accused. Witness resided at the Railway Hotel for some time. The first accused asked him to come and live near him, and witness then went to live in the same building as the first accused at Frere Road. Some of these cases were in No. 11 shed when he began working under the first accused. He got some packages under the first accused's order from the fourth accused at the unloading department of the S. and T. Corps.

### REGULAR VISITOR AT MONGINI'S.

Witness, further examined, said that about three or four weeks ago he was a regular visitor at Mongini's, where a number of S. and T. sergeants used to be there. Among these were the accused Smith and Earle. Smith sent witness to receive stores of the s.s. Venus from Guest. That was two or three weeks after he commenced work. He saw Guest at No. 7 shed, and the latter showed him the stores. They were all broken cases. He returned to No. 11 shed and took coolies to No. 7 shed. There Guest asked one Samson to tally the goods and see that the witness got what he wanted. The witness took 321 packages to No. 11 shed and found that some of the packages did not belong to the Venus stores. Three days after that Great came to No. 11 shed and asked Smith for a receipt for the packages. Smith gave a receipt for 240 or 241 packages.

### TOLD "TO HAVE A GOOD WHACK AT THEM."

These goods were lying in the marino side of the shed for about two weeks and in the meantime everybody helped himself to the goods, which consisted of sardines, tinned fruits, and all sorts of canteen stores. Smith helped himself to the goods and used to take home various stores in his tiffin basket. Some of the stores were used in No. 11 shed for tiffin among themselves. That evening when he got back to No. 11 shed Smith told him that an official from the R. I M. Dockyard had been there to look at the stores and had told him to have a good whack at them before he repacked them The official had also asked him, he said, to set aside a little for his own use.

### HOW STORES WERE CONCEALED.

Subsequently Smith told witness that a board of survey was coming down in about two days' time, and about three o'clock in the afternoon Smith got coolies to put away a good deal of the stuff. Accordingly about 15 cases of Ideal milk, two cases of bacon, one case of tinned ham, and cases of soap and many other articles were concealed in the beddings and amongst coir mattings. A large part of the stores that was concealed was in court. What was left over was used by them or given to others. Lieut. Lord of the R. I. M. Dockyard came down subsequently and inspected H. M. S. Venus' stores. Mr. Lord gave orders for the cases to be repacked in new cases and to ship them to H. M. S. Bina at Colombo. These cases numbered 241. This finished the story of the Venus' stores.

After that they tried to get rid of the cancealed stores by selling them on board the ships that were lying in the docks.

### STORES GETTING LESS EVERY DAY.

The witness said he went on the ships, but he never thought of asking the ships' clerks if they wanted the stores. Smith then said he himself would get rid of them. He made arrangements with Victor Baptista and another man, who kept refreshment rooms of the Royal Army Temperance Association to come down and inspect the stores. They came and inspected the stores, and subsequently offered to purchase the whole lot for Rs. 225. Smith refused to sell for that amount and wanted about Rs. 300. So no more was done about those stores. All this time the stores were getting less every day.

### THE RUM CASES.

Oone day, the witness continued, the accused Earle came and told him he had some good rum which he would like to dispose of. They knew the rum was good as they had four or five cases of it there belonging to the first accused. Ten days later the third accused brought in about 30 gallons of rum. The first accused knew of this. Witness tried to sell out the rum a number of times to one of the Anchor Line boats. He got only Rs. 15 for two cases, out of which he gave Rs. 10 to the first accused.

### ATTEMPT TO DISPOSE OF SURPLUS STORES.

About a week after this, the third accused broached the subject of some surplus stores which he had there and asked witness if he could get a purchaser. Witness replied he would try. The third accused gave him to understand that there was no trouble about it. Witness spoke to the first accused who told him to make a better job of it than he had done last time. He tried to find a purchaser inside the docks but could not find one for such a large stock. It was about this time that he came to know one Dinshaw Cooper, a stevedor, whom of course he never told they were Government stores, because he did not think there was any harm in selling them as the first and third accused had told him there was none. He spoke to Cooper, who told him he would buy stores worth from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 5,000. Cooper knew that witness had been employed in No. 11 shed as he had come there to look at some cargo nets which he wanted to buy. Witness went up to Mr. Cooper's office and asked him for a list of what he needed, but he asked witness to give him a list with the prices of articles. The first accused knew what was going on because witness had told him. Witness did not tell the third accused. Mr. Cooper asked him to meet him at Mongini's, which he did. As Mr. Gainsford was a better writer than witness was and it was his line of business to know the prices of articles, witness asked him to write him out a list at his dictation with the prices. Witness, Mr. Gainsford, his father and Mr. Cooper were all at Mongini's then. Witness had only arranged with Cooper to be there. He had known Mr. Gainsford for the last three months. The latter wrote out a list at his dictation. At the same time another list was prepared, which, as far as he remembered, was written out by Mr. Gainsford, and in which both the bazaar price and "our price," that is, the price at which the articles were meant to be sold, were mentioned. He took a copy of the list to the docks where he showed it to the third accused and asked him how much stores he had. The accused said he could not supply all that amount in the list but would do all he could. The stores had not arrived in No. 11 shed then. The following evening witness saw Cooper at his office and told him it was only half the amount of the stores he could possibly get. Cooper asked him where the stores were and he told him they were in a godown at Modi Bunder. Witness told the first accused he had a purchaser in Cooper and that the goods would have to be taken outside the docks. The first accused said it was easy as he would give a pass for the goods to be taken out. The first accused that night sent witness to another shed to look for two packages belonging to the R. I. M. On the way witness met Guest, who said he was going to his place for drinks. A conversation ensued and Guest said he would supply whatever the third accused could not supply. Later on when witness got to No. 11 shed about 12 midnight the coolies showed him some stores. He asked them who had brought the stores there but they replied they did not know. He saw Cooper again after the whole stock was received in No. 11 shed, and the latter asked him about the stores. He just told the first accused that Cooper would like to have the stores as soon as possible, and the first accused told him he could take the stores out any time he liked.

### THREE PASSES FOR CARTS AND THE GATE PASS.

On the 23rd the first accused wrote out three cart passes and one Government Gate pass. It was too late that day to pass the carts out, so the first accused said the passes would do for the next day and he altered the dates on all the passes to the 24th. Witness and accused No. 1 looked at the cases and saw "S. & T." marks on them. The first accused told him he had better do something with the marks, so witness painted out those marks with black paint. At that time the first accused had sent the fifth accused for three carts. The latter had been the first accused's right hand man for the last two years. He knew all the transactions that occurred there. He got about six coolies, and had the carts loaded with the cases from No. 11 shed. The first accused handed witness the four passes and told him to give them to the fifth accused, so that the fifth accused could see the carts out. This accused was present when the "S. & T." marks were painted out. The first accused himself tried to scratch out some of the marks. Witness told the first and fifth accused that the cases would have to be taken as far as the Town Hall. He then left No. 11 shed in a gharry with a friend of his.

The further hearing of the case was adjourned.

## SAMSON CASE.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, yesterday the hearing of the case was resumed in which Superintendent Morris charged Mr. D J. Samson, Assistant Land Manager of the Bombay Improvement Trust with having received bribes.

The Hon. Mr. E. Ferrers Nicholson conducted the prosecution while Mr. S. G. Velimkar, Bar-at-Law, defended the accused.

Mr. Ramanbhai Mahipatram Rupram, the hand-writing expert, was cross-examined by Mr. Nicholson at considerable length about technical points.

## A LABOURER RUN OVER.

Gena Guna, a forty year old Hindu labourer, while cleaning the tram rails on the Frere Road on the morning of the 21st June, stepped back at the approach of a motor lorry and unfortunately ran into a private victoria which was going along the road. He fell down and was run over, his right leg being fractured. He was taken to the G. T. Hospital for treatment and he died there yesterday morning of gangrene.

# HIGH COURT.

## ORIGINAL SIDE.

### CLAIM FOR DAMAGES FOR ALLEGED BREACH OF CONTRACT.

### CASE REFERRED TO ARBITRATION BY MUTUAL CONSENT.

SHANALAL LALLUBHAI BANKER, A FIRM, Plaintiff, v. S. B. TOM, Defendant.

*(Before Justice Beaman.)*

This was a suit to recover from the defendant a sum of Rs. 7,203-12.6 as damages for an alleged breach of contract.

Mr. B. J. Desai with Mr. Strangman appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr. R. D. N. Wadia with Mr. J. D. Davar appeared for the defendant

The plaintiffs alleged that about the 6th October, 1912, the plaintiffs who were pearl merchants handed over a string of 29 pearls weighing about 133 chavs to a broker named Mohanlal for sale. The pearls were shown by Mohanlal to the defendant who expressed his willingness to buy them at the rate of Rs. 220 per chav. with the usual discount of 2½ per cent. according to the usual practice. The price offered was written out on a slip of paper by the defendant's man and the pearls with the slip of paper were made up into a parcel and the parcel was sealed by the defendant. The defendant's offer was communicated by the broker to the plaintiffs who accepted it on the 10th October, 1912, and desired that the defendant should pay cash against delivery at the usual ½ per cent. discount. The plaintiffs alleged that the defendant was thereupon, according to custom, bound to take delivery on weighment paying cash against delivery. Plaintiffs' acceptance of the defendant's offer was duly communicated to the defendant by the broker. The defendant was informed that the plaintiffs required payment in cash against delivery, and it was alleged that the defendant agreed to pay as desired. Thereafter the defendant put off the weighment of the pearls for some time. Ultimately Sunday, the 27th of October, was fixed for the weighment and the defendant turned up at the plaintiffs' "pedhi" in the afternoon that day. The seal was broken open by the defendant, but, it was alleged that as the parties were about to proceed to the "Dharam Kanta" for weighment, the defendant, on being reminded that payment in cash would be required, said that he would give a cheque dated the next Tuesday. The plaintiffs however, insisted on cash, whereupon the defendant gave back the pearls to Mohanlal saying that he did not want them and then left. The defendant subsequently refused to have the pearls weighed and take delivery of them though repeatedly requested to take them up. The pearls were then got weighed by the plaintiffs, after due notice to the defendant, on the 14th November, 1912, and tendered to the defendant on the 15th November 1912. On the defendant's refusal to accept the pearls were sold by the plaintiffs on the defendant's account by public auction on the 27th November 1912, the net sale proceeds being Rs. 18,860.5-3. The plaintiffs claimed the difference between this sum and the contract price from the defendant in this suit.

#### DEFENDANT'S CASE.

The defendant's first defence was that the contract entered into by him was that he was to pay "cash" for the pearls and not "cash against delivery" and the defendant alleged that according to the custom of the pearl market, "Cash" meant payment within from twenty-four to forty-eight hours after weighment and delivery. The defendant alleged that on the 27th October when they were proceeding to the "Dharam Kanta" for weighing the pearls, Mohanlal insisted on payment of cash even before weighment which, of course, the defendant refused to do. Thereupon the parcel of pearls was snatched away by Mohanlal from the defendant. The defendant therefore submitted that the plaintiffs had committed a breach of contract. The defendant further disputed that the pearls got weighed on the 14th November, 1915, by the plaintiffs were the pearls contracted to be sold to him and also disputed that the auction sale held on the 27th November, 1912, was bona-fide. The defendant denied that he had committed a breach of the contract and denied all liability in respect of the alleged breach.

After the hearing had proceeded for some time and considerable evidence had been recorded, the parties came to terms. All matters in dispute, in the suit, were, by consent, referred to the joint arbitration of Nagindchand Fulchand and Nemchand Manekchand, who were to make their award within one month, with liberty to extend the time by another month. The arbitrators were to appoint an umpire before proceeding with the reference.

Solicitors for the plaintiffs: Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia & Co.

Solicitors for the defendant: Craigie Blunt & Caroe.

### SUIT OVER BALANCE OF PURCHASE MONEY.

### RULE DISCHARGED WITH COSTS.

NANDIBAI AND ANOTHER, Plaintiffs v. JIVIBAI, WIDOW, Defendant.

*(Before Justice Beaman.)*

This was the hearing of a rule taken out by the plaintiffs on 24th June, calling upon the defendant to show cause why she, the said defendant, should not deposit the balance of the purchase money of the immoveable property mentioned in the plaint, either with her attorneys or in Court pending decision of this suit.

Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan appeared for the plaintiffs in support of the rule. Mr. T. J. Strangman appeared on behalf of the defendant to oppose.

At the outset Mr. Strangman in opposing the rule submitted that the only question that remained now and which his Lordship was asked to decide was the question of costs. Because the plaintiffs were satisfied that the balance of the purchase money of the immoveable property was deposited with the defendant's attorneys, this was a suit by reversioners against a Hindu, widow, to restrain waste. In truth there was no waste of the balance of the sale proceeds. As there was a mortgage debt to be paid off, the defendant considered it advisable in the interests of the estate of her husband and of herself to sell the said property with the permission of this Court, on the facts properly laid before the Chamber Judge and obtained from him the necessary order giving authority to the defendant to sell the property. On the pleadings a more vexatious suit could not be filed. It was a suit which was evidently to be dismissed with costs.

#### COSTS OF THE RULE.

Mr. Talyarkhan for the plaintiffs submitted that the only question before his Lordship was whether his obtaining a *rule nisi* on the 24th of June was unnecessary. If his clients had been obliged to do so through the conduct of the defendant, then surely he was entitled to the costs of the rule. In his suit he asked for an injunction. If property worth Rs. 50,000 was going to be sold for Rs. 43,000, it was surely underselling. Ultimately the property was sold for Rs. 48,000 on 22nd June and after payment of mortgage debt, the balance of Rs. 11,000 remained with the defendant. That balance was not deposited with her attorneys. His clients' attorneys wrote a letter to the defendant's attorneys on the 22nd of June, asking them to let then know if the balance was with them. No reply was sent. They sent another letter on the 23rd June but no reply was sent to that also. Consequently, on the 24th June, they took out this rule. After the rule was obtained and their attorneys went to the office, they found a reply from the defendant's attorneys, saying that the balance was with them. A line from the defendant's attorneys on 22nd or 23rd June would have saved this notice. Under these circumstances it could not be said that the rule was obtained unnecessarily. Counsel therefore submitted that he must get the costs of the rule.

His Lordship said that he was not satisfied that any case was made out for taking out this rule. There was no need to apprehend that money would be squandered. He, therefore, ordered that the rule should be discharged with costs.

## CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 7TH OF JULY, 1916.

### BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND MR. JUSTICE CRAUM.

In the Division Court No. 52.

#### APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

67-15-195-14.—Madhowji K & C, Keshow Balwant Rajguru, & ors, v. Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinath, and ors, Edgelow G W & Co., Part Heard.

2-16-818-15.—Dikshit Dh & P, Jasraj Krishna, v. J. R. Miller, M B Chothia.

4-16-685-15.—G B Pandya for a pauper, Mogul Hussan Hoosein, v. Mogul Hassan Ramzan.

5-16-546-15.—J A Valles, Longin De Mello, v. Tahilram Girdharidas & anr, Jam R. & D.

6-16-1018-15.—Mulji & Tha, Yacoob Ibrahim Sayani, v. Messrs. Panachand Dosa & Sons, a firm, Patell & Ez.

8-16-1257-15.—Ard H D & Co., S Nassiruddin & Co., a firm, v. S Mahomed Omer H Mahomed Hassam, a firm, Payne & Co.

12-16-691-15.—Daphtary F & D, K Venkata Rao Sethupatty, v. Khimji Assur Virji, Payne & Co.

27-16-692-15.—Daphtary F & D, K Venkata Rao Sethupatty, and another, v. Khimji Assur Virji, & ors, Payne & Co.

18-16-30-16.—Wadia G & Co., Kaikhusru Bejonji Nanabhoy Capadia, v. Shirinbai Bejonji Capadia, & ors, Wadia G & Co., Kanga & S.

19-16-1031-15.—Maneck D & Co., for a pauper, Florence I. Cabral, v. Augustinho Rozario Siqueira. In person.

21-16-203-15.—Malvi H M & R, Messrs. Tulchand Matrumal, a firm, v. Messrs. Balchand Ugarchand, a firm, Motichand & D.

22-16-1136-15.—Wadia G & Co., Mahomed Haji Aboo, v. Khatubai, Payne & Co.

24-16-1396-14.—Matu J & M, Birdichand Jivraj, v. The Standard Bank Ld., Payne & Co.

25-16-451-15.—Payne & Co., Gulamali Mulla Abdullali, v The Official Assignee of Bombay, Captain & V.

26-16-653-14.—D J Mantri, Yemnabai, widow, v. Jillubai, widow, & ors, Cap. & V, D J. Mantri.

10-16-711-15.—Ard H D & Co., Abraham E J Abraham, v. Prier De Saone & Co., a firm, Captain & V.

11-16-775-15.—Ard H D & Co., Abraham E J Abraham, v. Tullockchand Hookamchand, a firm, Jehangir M & S.

28-16-1267-14.—Kharas & Co., Mahomed Hoosein bin Abdul Gani Aswari, & ors, v. Gulam Mohidin bin Abdul Rajak Beig, & anr, Ard H D & Co.

22-16-83-15.—Mirza M & M, Haji Ali Mahomed Jalal, v. Dhulla Kuppa & anr, Mehta D & L.

### BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND JUSTICE BATCHELOR.

#### FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO ACTING COMMRS. SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT.

12-13-1050-11.—Payne & Co., Tribhowandas M Nathoobhoy, & ors, v. Kulsumbai, widow, & ors, Jeh S M & H.

### BEFORE MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN.

In the Division Court No. 53.

#### SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

#### LONG CAUSES.

366-14.—Tyabji D & Co., Cassam Haji Tyab, & ors, v. Bai Rehmabai, widow, Chitnis M and K, Part Heard.

933-15.—Subnis & G, Ramchandra Vishwanath Divadkar, v. Shantaram Vishwanth Divadkar, & ors., Ard H D & Co., Part Heard 19-6-16.

S C 307-16.—Motichand & D, Jaisinglal Kalidas, v. Messrs. Tyeb Haji, a firm, Ardesir H D & Co.

S C 572-16.—Mancher & N, Mayaram Mahidhar Jain & anr, v. Purshotam Hari Ranade & anr, M V Gokhale.

S C 591-16.—Motichand & D, Motilal Ichalal Gandhi, v. Keshavlal Sakhidas Sanghani.

1389-15.—Dik Dh & P, Moreshwar Narayen Save, v. Krishnarao Narayen Save, & ors, Jeh M & S, Dik Dh & P.

179-15.—Captain & V, Birdichand Auraj, a firm, v. Nensukhdas Shivarayen, a firm, Madh K & C.

25-16.—Dubash & Co., Shah Dhanrup Sheraji & Co., a firm, v. Bai Ratanbai, widow, Wadia G & Co.

149-15.—Little & Co., Marshall & Co., a firm, v. Naginchand Fulchand, a firm, M B Chothia.

136-13.—Mulji & Tha, Lakhmidas Pragji & Co., a firm, v. The Trustees of the Port of Bombay, Little & Co.

780-13.—Mulla & Mulla, Bejanji Rustomji Kanga, v. The Surat Swadeshi Sp. & Wg. Co., Ld.

956-13.—Payne & Co., The Credit Bank of India, Ld., v. The Bombay Wg. Mfg. Co., Ld.

1035-15.—Rustomji and G, Yemnabai, widow, and ors, v. Noor Mahomedbeg Mahomed & ors, Little & Co., Captain and V, For Postponement.

1298-15.—N C Dalal, Popatlal Anandji, v. Hemchand Raichand & anr.

289-15.—Tyabji D & Co., Doongersey Ganji & Co., a firm, v. Jethmal Jamnadas Bhai K & G.

666-15.—Vachha and Co., Messrs. Basantlal Gorukhram, a firm, v. Messrs. Shionarayen Buldeodas, a firm, Madhowji K & C.

1289-15.—Bhai K & G, Ranchhordas Dharsey, v. Ramchandra Madhavram Bhat, G H Dalal.

683-15.—Mulji & Tha, Nanabhai Nowroji Sethna, v. Rustomji Furdunji Shroff & ors, Mulji & Th.

1441-15.—N C Dalal Boridas Fozmal, a firm, v. Sawa Tekchand & ors, Mirza M & M.

1477-15.—Manecklal & Co., Bai Santok, widow, v. Chunilal Jivandas, & ors, Payne & Co., Mehta D & L.

449-15.—Captain & V, The Official Assignee of Bombay, v. Pandit Gangaprasad Sukharam.

589-16.—N C Dalal, Bhagwandas Vithaldas Patel, v. Borah Allibhai Rajabally, Motichand & D.

### BEFORE MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the Division Court No. 40.

#### FOR CONSENT DECREE.

82-15.—Patill & Ez, Umer Haji Sumar v. Zulikhabai, widow, & ors, Patill & Ez, Ty D & Co.

#### SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

#### LONG CAUSES.

157-15.—Jehangir G and B, Gulam Abbas Tyaballi, v. Hassanalli Tyaballi, and anr, Payne and Co., Part Heard.

797-14.—Merwanji K & Co., Bansidhar Gopaldas, a firm, v. Lakhmidas Ludha & anr, Madh K & C, Mirza D, Part Heard, 22-6-16.

114-14.—Matu J & M, The National Financing & Comr. Corpn. Ltd., v. Dharmappa Appaji Subhedar, Suramal & Co., as Part Heard by D J 6-8-15.

1320-12.—Edgelow G W & Co., Dhulaji Hakmaji & ors, v. Gulabchand Vanva & ors, Jehangir M & Somji.

1313-15.—Jehangir S M & H, Nemchand Manekchand & anr, v. Tuljaram Harakhchand & ors, Khanderao L & M, Agst. 3rd Deft only.

1131-13.—Patell and Ez, Rahimtulla Meherally and ors, v. Kassambhai Allibhai, Payne and Co.

183-16.—Payne and Co., Khensabai, widow and anr, v. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Kt and ors, Payne and Co., Patell & Ez.

767-15.—Motichand & D, Dhanji Rugnath

47-15.—Little & Co., The Indian Specie Bank Ld, (in liquidation), v. Nagindas Harjiwandas Nanawati, Hiralal & Co.

93-16.—Mulla and Mulla, Haji Aba Haji Noor Mahomed v. Ibram Sulleman, Payne & Co.

47-16.—Dubash & Co., Sherinbai, v. Jaiji Nowroji Dubash & ors, Surveyor & Co.

Mody & ors, v. Benkerebai, & ors, Madh K & Co., Edg G W & Co.

82-16—Little & Co., Arshabai and anr. v. Gordhandas Ranchhorddas Bhagat, Edg. G W & Co.

1229-15.—Payne & Co., Sir Shapurji Burjroi Broacha v. Kaluram Ramsukh & firm Dik Dh & P Pandia & Co.

243-16.—Kharas & Co., for a pauper, Tookaram Raghoo Bhoir, v. Sonabai, widow,

463-16.—Little & Co., Pestonji Framji Shroff v. Furdoonji Framji Bode alias Doctor, Sm B & Co.

410-16.—Motichand & D, Dharamchand Anandji & Co., a firm, v. Jamnadas Girdhar, Bhimji & Co.

## THE SMALL CAUSES COURT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—On 12th June, 1916, at 11-30 a.m., the bar and the public in the Small Causes Court were awaiting the arrival of the Chief Judge when a rumour came floating to the Small Causes Court that somebody had seen Mr. Kemp in the High Court acting as a Judge. Inquiries were made and the rumour was found to be correct. Emergency measures were adopted. The Second Judge Mr. Jhaveri acting on his own initiative like a bold lieutenant filled in the gap created by the sudden disappearance of his chief and disposed of urgent work. This state of things continued till the 20th June, i.e., for nearly a week. On that day, Mr. Jhaveri on Government instructions assumed the charge of the post of the Chief Judge, each of the other judges getting promotion and the fifth judgeship being held by Mr. Chitre. These appointments have not appeared in the Government Gazette. Suits and applications were heard by Mr. Chitre and several decrees and orders were passed by him. In the meantime Government found out that the appointment of Mr. K. M. Jhaveri as Chief Judge was illegal and immediately took steps to make a fresh appointment and appointed Mr. Chitre as Acting Chief Judge, asking the other judges to go back to their old posts. Now the question is whether the orders and decrees passed by Mr. Chitre when he acted as Fifth Judge have any legal validity and what would be the position of a person against whom an order or decree is passed if he refuses to obey the same. Mr. Chitre's appointment as Fifth Judge was never gazetted. If Mr. Jhaveri's appointment was illegal the promotions following on his promotion were all illegal and if that be the case then the judges continued to hold their old posts and in that event there would be two Fifth Judges and no Chief Judge. This is a fine muddle. Will any of your readers say whether the decrees and orders passed by Mr. Chitre while acting as the Firth Judge have any legal validity?—Yours, etc.,

PUZZLED.

Bombay, July 3rd, 1916.

## "NO ADMISSION."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—Don't be surprised with the heading. You are to meet with such destiny every where. Convince yourself by the following example of the personal experience of the writer himself the prospectus of the College of Engineering Poona says that a passed P. E. student of the Bombay University will be admitted into the college, while the practice of the college authorities shows that a graduate with mathematics as voluntary subject gets no admission. This is the theory and this the practice. To make it more clear I shall fully narrate the history of my trials for admission into the college and the results thereof.

According to the prospectus, I applied for admission when I passed P. E. The reply was no admission as better men are available. After passing the Intermediate Arts I met with the same "No admission" without statement of any reason. Here we may suppose the reason to be the same as before. Appearing for B. A. with mathematics this year I applied with better hopes but met with worse results though I passed B.A. This time I got even no reply till 16th June to my application of 4th May in spite of my reminders. Then I was compelled to wire on 17th June, reply being prepaid, to which the college authorities were pleased to reply on 19th June, nine days after the College opens. I cannot understand on what principles the college authorities work. I think all admitted will not be B.A. and B.Sc.. The reader will easily understand to what inconvenience such a delay on the part of the college authorities puts the students who have to join other lines.

By putting this case before the public I hope that a warning may be taken from my experience.—Yours etc.,

A GRADUATE.

# BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

## TO-DAY.

Hindu: 7th of Ashad Sud, 1972.
Mahomedan: 5th of Ramjan, 1334.
Parsi: 30th of Deh, 1885.

Phase of the Moon: New Moon, June 30.
Sunrise, 6 h. 7 m.; Sunset, 7 h. 20 m.

## LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

MONDAY, July 10.

Queen Mary High School entertainment in aid of the Belgian Children, Opera House, 4-45 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, Cinema 6-30: Dr. Walford Bodie and Co., 9-30 p.m.
Royal Opera House, Cinema, 6-45 p.m. and 10 p.m.
America-India Cinema, Churni Road, 6.45 to 8-15, 8-30 to 10.0, 10-35 to 11.45.
New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 6-30, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

## Business Notice.

All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor," and not to any member of the staff by name.

ALL BUSINESS communications (Advertisement, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittances made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein. By this means only can satisfactory investigation be made as to the cause of irregularity.

## Notice to Correspondents

In preparing M.S. for the Press correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only and to have their M.S. typewritten if possible.

All communications intended for publication in "The Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Unauthenticated communications are rejected as such and are at once destroyed.

The Editor does not undertake to return rejected communications, but if a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with the communication it will be returned but if this is not done the rejected letter or article is destroyed and in any case the Editor does not hold himself responsible. The Editor cannot correspond about the rejection of communications.

## Domestic Occurrences.

### BIRTH.

SAXBY—At Old Court, Malabar Hill, Bombay, on the 1st July, the wife of H. B. Saxby, of a daughter.

### MARRIAGE.

KNIGHT—EMERSON—At St. Luke's Church, Parkstone, on the 5th June, Arthur Edgar Knight of Bedford, to Edith Norah Emerson, younger daughter of Lieut.-Colonel G. A. Emerson, I.M.S. (retired), and of Mrs. Emerson of Poolbank, Sandecotes Road, Parkstone, Dorset.

### DEATHS.

CHITRE.—On the 5th July, 1916, at Deolali, Gangabai, wife of Anant Raghunath Chitre, retired Huzur Deputy Collector, and mother of A. A. Chitre, Advocate, Ag. Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court.

PASTAKIA—Behramji Shapurji, age 58 Dhunji Street, July 5.

### BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lt.-Col. Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., A.D.C., Commanding. July 7.

Riding School.—Riding School daily at 7 a.m. (weather permitting).

Signalling Class.—The Signalling Class under Major Wallis (I.A.) will be held on the following evenings of the week.

Monday the 3rd to Friday the 7th 6 to 8 p.m. Volunteer Club Marine Lines.

Practice Shoot.—The British Infantry Range at Colaba will be available for practice on Saturday afternoon next, the 8th instant from 4 p.m.

(Sd.) F. C. ANNESLEY, 2nd-Lt.,
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse.

### POONA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Corps Orders by Lieut.-Col. G. K. Walker, C.I.E., Commanding Poona Volunteer Rifles.

POONA, July 6.

637. Drill and Instruction.—Parades for the week ending 8th July, 1916.—

At Headquarters.

"A" Company, Friday at 7 a.m. Dress.—Drill order, Shirts.

"Recruits" Friday at 5-30 p.m.

Signallers, Friday at 5-30 p.m.

Buglers, Friday at 5-30 p.m.

Physical Training Class, Thursday and Saturday at 7 a.m. Dress.—Running kit.

638. Musketry.—The Rifle range will be open for practice and Class firing at 7.30 a.m. on Saturdays, Sundays and Mondays until further orders. Members wishing to fire should send in their names to the Headquarter Office two days beforehand.

639. Miniature Rifle Club.—Members of the Corps who are desirous of joining the Miniature Rifle Club should send in their names to the Adjutant.

640. Increase.—The undermentioned having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to companies as under:—

No. 4422 Cadet A. Camelot "L" Company.
No. 4423 Cadet A. Fallen "L" Company.
No. 4424 Cadet L. Reuban "L" Company.
No. 4425 Cadet S. Simom "L" Company.
No. 4426 Cadet P. Wells "L" Company.
No. 4427 Cadet A. Whittle "L" Company.
No. 4428 Cadet W. A. Wilson "L" Company.
No. 4429 Vol. H. B. Bhesania "B" Company.
No. 4430 Vol. H. D. Doctor "B" Company.

641. Battalion Parade.—The Battalion will parade as strong as possible at Headquarters on Tuesday, the 11th instant at 7 a.m. for a "Tactical exercise" Dress.—Drill order, Shirts

(Sd.) A R. KEARSEY, 2/Lt.,
Adjutant, Poona Volunteer Rifles.

### BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by the Hon. Lieut.-Col. P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding. July, 7.

217. Battalion Duties.—Orderly Sergeants will be furnished by "F" Coy. during week ending 8th July. Next for Duty "G" Coy. The Battalion Orderly Sergeant on duty on Monday evening will attend at the Volunteer Club. Officers Commanding Coys. should send in a list of N. C. Officers detailed to Head-Quarters by Monday mid-day each week.

218. Ranges.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class Firing as follows:—

"L" Company—Friday 7th, Saturday 8th, Monday 10th, Tuesday 11th and Wednesday 12th instant.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

The Miniature Range will be open from 7 to 9 a.m., and from 6 to 8 p.m., on week days except Saturday evenings.

Detail as follows:—

"B" Company—Monday and Friday mornings and Tuesday evenings.
"C" and "D" Coys.—Monday evenings.
"E" and "I" Coys.—Friday evenings.
"G" Coy.—Tuesday and Thursday mornings and Wednesday evening.
"J" Coy.—Wednesday and Saturday mornings and Thursday evening.

219. Recruits.—There are now vacancies in the Corps for suitable men; Intending recruits should apply to the Officer Commanding the Coy. they wish to join, as recruits drills will commence shortly.

220. Musketry Course.—A short refresher course of musketry for Officers and Sergeants is held at the Volunteer Club at 6-30 p.m. on Mondays. All Officers and Sergeants are particularly requested to attend.

221. Pay.—Men in Bombay who have not drawn the pay due to them for Actual Military Service will be paid out at Head Quarters at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesdays only. Men out of Bombay must send their present addresses to the Adjutant, in order that their pay may be remitted to them.

222.—Signalling.—A Signalling Class open to any member of the Corps is held at the Volunteer Club at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesdays.

223.. Parade.—"F" Company.—There will be a parade of all 2nd Class Shots in the Company for instruction in musketry every Friday evening at Head Quarters at 6-15 p.m. until further notice. Dress.—Drill Order, without arms.

230. Command.—2nd Lieut. E. J. Bunbury took over command of "L" Company with effect from July 1st, 1916.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Major.
Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Rifles.

### STRING BAND AT THE R.B.Y. CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

March—"International" .....Roberts.
Overture—"Esmeralda" .....Herman.
Valse—"Columbine" .....Gardner.
Selection—"Miss Hook of Holland"...Rubens.
Intermezzo—"Silver Lamps" .....Witcomb.
Melodies from "The Passing Show of 1915"...
.....Finck.
Two Step—"In the Clover" .....Thurban.

### HOMEWARD MAILS.

The P. & O. s. s. Caledonia which left Bombay on the 11th ultimo arrived London on Tuesday the 4th instant. All well.

### THE MARATHA STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

A quarterly meeting of the above Brotherhood will be held on Sunday the 9th instant in the Chunabhatti Municipal Marathi Boys' School, Tribhuvan Terraces Lamington Road, at 3.30 p.m. (S.T.) sharp.

### BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.

The total number of patients treated in the above dispensary during the last month was 5,032, of which there were 2,216 Parsees, 1,928 Hindoos, 393 Mahomedans, 271 Christians and 224 of other castes. The daily average attendance was 367.

### ENGLISH MAIL POSTING.

As the English Mail steamer Nagova is being detained on account of the late arrival of the Persian Gulf Mail steamer, mails will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. on Monday the 10th instant. Registered letters will be received up to 8 a.m. on that date. Postings at the Town Sub Offices must be regulated so as to reach the General Post Office before the above mentioned hours.

### MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

There were five attacks and two deaths from plague and three attacks and one death from small-pox on Wednesday. Malim reported two attacks and one death from plague, Kamatipura one attack and one death and Northern Fort and Market one attack each. The total mortality from all causes was 68 against 67 on the corresponding day of last year and 77 on that of 1914. Of the 2,221 rats caught 12 were found to be infected.

### PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

Mortality from plague in districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency during the week ending the 1st instant occurred as follows:—

Bombay City 26, Bandra Port 3, Other places in Thana District 3, Satara District 22, (for 2 weeks), Ahmednagar District 3, Nasik District 1, Ratnagiri Port 19, Bankot Port 2, Other places in Ratnagiri District 2, Belgaum District 31, Dharwar District 40 Bijapur District 9, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States 3, Bijapur Agency 3 and Savnur State 4. Total 171.

### BENEFIT ENTERTAINMENT IN AID OF BELGIAN RELIEF FUND.

Owing to unavoidable circumstances the entertainment in aid of the Belgian Relief Fund, organised by the children of the St. Joseph's Home has been postponed till the 22nd inst. at 6 p.m. The entertainment will take place in the hall of the School attached to the Gloria Church, opposite the Byculla Railway Station, Parel Road and not at the Catholic Gymkhana, as previously arranged.

Tickets to be had at the door of Messrs. R. X. and L. M. Furtado. and at St. Joseph's Home, Reynold's Road.

### SAILING OF ENGLISH MAIL STEAMER AGS

Owing to the late arrival of the Persian Gulf Mail vessel the English Mail steamer Nagova will be unable to leave Bombay before Monday the 10th instant Passengers may embark on Sunday the 9th of July and Medical Inspection will be held at 1 p.m. sharp at the Carnac Bunder.

Passengers who wish to embark on Monday will be medically examined at the Carnac Bunder at 11-30 sharp on Monday morning.

All baggage must be sent for shipment to the Carnac Bunder by 10 a.m. on Sunday morning. Passengers embarking on Monday can only take with them [illegible] baggage.

### CASUALTY LIST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 6.

The following names of British officers appear in the Casualty List No. 138, Indian Expeditionary Forces.—

DIED OF DISEASE.

Second-Lieut. H C Covell, R.F.A.
Second-Lieut. K A A Norris, West Kents.
Lieut. J St. J Dunden, R.A.M.C.
Captain H St. G J Pulford, I.A.
Second-Lieut. C H Elsworth, I.A.R.O.
Temporary-Lieut. E E Smith, R.I.M.

UNOFFICIALLY REPORTED, DIED OF DISEASE AS PRISONER OF WAR:—

Lieut. W Tozer, R.F.A.
Major H J Cotton, I.A.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut. D S Gordon Brown, Black Watch.
Captain W Odell, I.A.

The death took place on Wednesday night, of Mr. N. L. Bagchi at his Calcutta residence. He was the District Magistrate of Rangpur at the time of his death. He was for some years Fourth Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta.

## TAXI-DRIVER'S RECKLESS CONDUCT.

### GETS TWO MONTHS' IMPRISONMENT.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Melville charged one Pasco D'Souza, a taxi-driver, with driving his vehicle rashly and in a negligent manner, thereby endangering human life.

The facts of the case are that on Saturday, at about 8-15 p.m., Sergeant Fuzzel, of the Veterinary Department, and Sergeant Stephens, of the 7th Hussars, hired the motor car of the accused near Victoria Terminus, and were going along Girgaum Road to the America-India Cinema. On arriving near the corner of Kandewadi, the accused seeing tramcar No. 68 going in the same direction in front of his motor car, tried to pass the tramcar in order to go ahead of it. The accused instead of driving according to the rule on the left, drove to the right and put on speed to get past the tramcar. At that time another tramcar No. 123 came from the opposite direction and the accused's motor car got jammed in between the two tramcars. The impact of the two tramcars on the accused's motor car was so severe that the two passengers in the motor car were bodily thrown out on the road. The motor car was smashed to pieces.

Narayen Dharmaji, a tram inspector, gave evidence that on Saturday at 8-30 p.m., he was in a tramcar at Girgaum Road. The accused went up driving his car and in trying to pass the tram in which the witness was going went to the right of the tram; meanwhile another tramcar came from the opposite direction. There was sufficient room on the left for two motor cars to pass and yet the accused drove to the right and the motor car got jammed in between the two tramcars and was smashed to pieces.

Sergeant James Frederick Fuzzel deposed that he and Sergeant Stephens were in the accused's car. It was jammed in between two tramcars. They were thrown out. Their lives were in danger but were saved by the merest chance.

The next witness Sergeant Thomas Stephens stated that he was driving in the accused's car on Saturday and further corroborated the previous witness.

The accused pleaded guilty.

The Magistrate was of opinion that the conduct of the accused was most reckless as well as negligent. There was nothing to prevent him from observing the rule of the road and yet he deliberately drove on the wrong side and in trying to wriggle through the tramcars very nearly killed his two passengers. Conduct of this kind was not to go lightly punished. The fines inflicted on motor and taxi-drivers had no effect and the safety of the public continued to be endangered.

The accused was sentenced to suffer two months' rigorous imprisonment; in addition his license to drive a taxi-car was directed to be suspended for a period of one year from the date of this order.

### ANOTHER PROSECUTION.

Before the Second Presidency Magistrate at the Mazagon Police Court, Sergeant Baker charged Motichand Premchand with driving his motor car No. 2016 rashly and negligently. On the 12th June, the accused driving his car from the Sandhurst Bridge to Null Bazaar rushed into a tramcar at Charni Road.

The Magistrate fined the accused Rs. 25 and ordered his license to be cancelled for three months.

### WHERE ARE THE POLICE?

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—On every Mill-stop day the mill-hands, who are the sole occupants of the Fergusson Road Chawls, get drunk and assault each other with big lathis, without any idea whatsoever of the result. There are in this street what are called "dadas," each having his own following and whose business it is to trouble innocent people. A slight supposed cause of provocation from one party to the other is quite sufficient for an affray, which sometimes makes it impossible for passers-by to go unhurt.

Throughout the length of the Street, especially on such occasions, not a single Police constable will be found except near the Lower Parel Crossing. I have been disgustingly watching this troublesome business for over four years and particularly the whole of last week.

Friday, the 30th June, was the general mill pay day and every chawl had to experience some sort of trouble. A great deal of nuisance was caused by drunkards on the public street till after midnight and also some heads were broken in petty scuffles the next day. The loafers get an upper hand in the absence of Police and do not fail to loot the pedestrians as can be ascertained from actual facts taking place every now and then.

I am at a loss to understand why our energetic clever Police have failed up to now to minimise the ever increasing nuisance by which the peaceful general public are greatly inconvenienced. To prevent this sort of frequent occurrences liquor shops must not be allowed to be kept in the midst of the mill-hands quarters and Police constables must be posted at a reasonable distance.—Yours etc.

R. G. MAHIMKER,
Parel, 5th July 1916.

Owing to his illness, Mr. Sabonadiere is unable to serve on the Commission appointed to inquire into the charges of misbehaviour against Babu Gokul Prasad, late Subordinate Judge, Allahabad. He will be replaced by Mr. Muhammed Ali, at present officiating Additional Judicial Commissioner of Oudh.

## CRICKET AT POONA.

### POONA GYM. V. POONA PARSI GYM

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, July 6.

The one-day match played to-day between the Poona Gymkhana and the Poona Parsee Gymkhana ended in a win on the first innings for the former by 116 runs. The chief feature of the day's play was Major Greig's 120 for which he had to thank several missed catches. The only other player to get into double figures was Coombs who scored 40. P. Chinoy's 43 was a most useful contribution on the Parsi side. Want of time prevented the second innings being completed.

The scores:—

PARSI GYMKHANA.

First Innings.

| | |
|---|---|
| A H. Wadia c Adam b Coombs | 10 |
| P. J. Chinoy l-b-w Holman | 43 |
| N. K. Green c and b Coombs | 5 |
| P. Unwalla c and b Coombs | 7 |
| F Nicholson b Coombs | 0 |
| M. Antia l.b-w Coombs | 0 |
| C. Kaikobad c and b Coombs | 1 |
| T. Dhunjishaw not out | 12 |
| S. Madon l-b-w Coombs | 2 |
| P. Nariman c Coombs b Holman | 7 |
| R Khambatta b Coombs | 0 |
| Extras | 13 |
| Total | 100 |

Second Innings.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wadia c Sub b Connor | 8 |
| Chinoy b Pratt | 9 |
| Green c Smith b Connor | 0 |
| Unwalla c Hutton b Smith | 21 |
| Nicholson not out | 19 |
| N. Antia not out | 5 |
| Extras | 30 |
| Total | 84 |

POONA GYMKHANA.

First Innings.

| | |
|---|---|
| Major Greig retired | 120 |
| Adam b Nariman | 8 |
| Harding c Chinoy b Khambatta | 0 |
| Connor c Kaikobad b Khambatta | 4 |
| Holman b Khambatta | 1 |
| Laverton c and b Nicholson | 15 |
| Pratt b Nariman | 6 |
| Coombs b Nariman | 40 |
| Hutton c Green b Khambatta | 7 |
| Robinson c Chinoy b Khambatta | 6 |
| Smith not out | 0 |
| Extras | 9 |
| Total | 216 |

## CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 6.

The tone of the market to-day for jute mill shares was decidedly steadier and with more inquiry in evidence a better feeling prevailed, although the volume of trade reported was not on an extensive scale. In other directions there was very little doing but coal shares were inquired for to some extent. Buyers' limits, however, were too low to induce business. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Bhulanbararee 29/4; Central Dharmaband 15/8 to 16; Equitable ord 45/4, 45/8; Saltore 10.

Jute:—Alliance ord 360; Auckland prefs 114, 115; Barnagore ord 84/8, 85; Budge Budge ord 376; Clive ord 120; Empire ord 34/8, 34/6, 34/8; Fort Gloster ord 412; Fort William ord 125, 126; Hooghly ord 49, 49/8; Kamarhatty ord 333, 334; Kanknarrah ord 465, 466; Kinnison ord 487, 488; Lawrence ord 247, 248; Northbrook ord 303; Standard ord 299, 300.

Tea:—Chandypore 130.

Miscellaneous:—Champaran Sugar 130; Dalboom Gold prefs 2, 2/4 p; Moulmein Rubber 9/4, 9/8.

Government Paper, three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 78 to Rs. 78-8 and small lots were done at Rs. 78-10 to Rs. 78/12.

The Bank of Bengal rate remains unchanged.

## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF INDIAN LEADERS.

Biographical sketches of Dadabhai Naoroji, the late Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta and the Hon. Mr. D. E. Wacha (Natesan and Co.), are on sale at concession prices of two annas each, at the Rooms of the Bombay Presidency Association, Readymoney Building, Apollo Bunder, Fort. We understand that a large number of copies of these interesting little biographies were recently distributed free among the senior students of the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Madrasa of Navsari. A public-spirited Parsi merchant of a prominent local commercial firm conceived the idea of spreading broadcast these biographical sketches with a view to make Indian youths realise the worth of these three great Parsi patriots, who have in their long and varied public careers exemplified the high ideal of imperial citizenship.

## SIRSI VETERINARY DISPENSARY.

A Press Note states that the Government have been pleased to accept the generous and public-spirited offer of Mr. Dharnappa Padmappa Alur to construct and equip a veterinary dispensary entirely at his own expense at Sirsi in the district of Kanara, where he resides. The dispensary will bear Mr. Alur's name and the erection of the building will be undertaken by Mr. Alur himself according to the sanctioned standard plans on the site selected by the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department.

## Official and Personal.

The Hon. Mr. Kamini Kumar Chandra has been elected by the Assam non-official members to represent them on the Imporial Legislative Council.

## BANGALORE RACES.

### RESULTS OF SECOND DAY.

(From a Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, July 6.

The second day's races began in fine weather. There was a fair attendance, among them being the Yuvarajha of Mysore and the Maharajha and Maharani of Cooch Behar.

The card showed better entries in two or three events the first day, but in the Kunigal Plate, which was run as first race, of seven horses entered only three ran, Aubrey was at once made favourite and was fairly backed.

In the Ulsoor Plate Lady's Maid and Good Hope and in the Farm Plate Hameedia and D. S. O. were scratched and the number of horses that ran, was limited to three in the former and six in the latter. Some exciting finishes were seen, especially in the Lal Bagh Plate in which Lord Robert, after a neck to neck struggle with Lazarus, won and Delusion II. was considerably behind. In the Farm Plate Ismalia did not come up to expectations. After a great struggle he gave the first place to Kestrel II. Only two horses ran in the Horse Scurry and after an exciting race Tollendal won.

Details:—

KUNIGAL PLATE.—1 Mile.

Hajee Osman Sait's AUBREY, 11-7, Ruiz. 1
Lakshmikantaraj Ur's CROWBAR, 8-1, Melsom 2
Mr. Hannyngton's D. S. O., 7-12 carried 7-13, Southall 3

Betting:—6 to 4 on Aubrey, 6 to 1 against Crowbar, 2 to 1 against D. S. O.

Won by neck easy, three lengths between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 51 secs.

ULSOOR PLATE.—6 Furlongs.

Col. Desaraj Ur's JENNY CREE, 9-7, Purtoo Singh 1
Lt.-Col. Faunce's TENNIS BALL, 7-5, Melsom 2
Mr. Ayrus' MAC, 8-5, Thomson 3

Betting:—3 to 1 on Jenny Cree, 6 to 1 against Mac and 3 to 1 against Tennis Ball.

Won by four lengths, seven lengths between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 25 secs.

LEONIDAS PURSE.—7 Furlongs.

Yuvaraja of Mysore's LITTLE SPEED, 7-1, Purtoo Singh 1
Mr. A. N. Dass' PIERROT, 7-0, Melsom. 2
Mr. Fleming's MARY, 9-4, C. Pratt 3

Also ran:—Maxina 8-5.

Betting:—2 to 1 on Little Speed, 15 to 1 against Maxina, 4 to 1 against Pierrot, 2 to 1 against Mary.

Won by half length, two lengths between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 33 secs.

LAL BAGH PLATE.—1 Mile.

Mr. Ahmed Sait's LORD ROBERT, 9-0, Ruiz 1
Mr. Pugh's LAZARUS, 7-11 (carried 7-12), Southall 2
Lt.-Col. Faunce's DELUSION II., 7-12, Melsom 3

Also ran:—Bull Dog 9-3, Royal Mint 8-1.

Betting:—15 to 1 against Bull Dog and Royal Mint, 3 to 2 against Lord Robert, 6 to 1 against Delusion II., 25 to 4 on Lazarus.

Won by half length.

Time:—1 min. 49 secs.

FARM PLATE.—7 Furlongs.

Mr. P. Hannyngton's KESTRELL II., 8-0, Southall 1
Mr. A. Sattar's ISMAILIA, 10-7, Barret 2
Mr. Sr. Lakshmikantaraj Ur's MILK PUNCH, 7-11, Melsom 3

Also ran:—Namuna 8-8, Apple Juice 7-9, Maximum 7-3.

Betting:—Evens Ismailia, 5 to 1 against Namuna, 2 to 1 against Kestrell II, 10 to 1 against Milk Punch and Maximum and 15 to 1 against Apple Juice.

Won by a short head, one length between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 37 secs.

HORSE SCURRY.—5 Furlongs.

Mr. D. Lindsay's TOLLENDAL, 8-7, Southall. 1
Mr. S. Basheer Alis' CATCH, 9-0, Fitzgibbon 2

Betting:—4 to 1 against Catch, 4 to 1 on Tollendal.

Won by a length.

Time:—1 min. 8 4-5 secs.

## KIRKEE MONSOON GYMKHANA MEETING.

### SATURDAY, 22ND JULY 1916.

IN AID OF THE POONA BRANCH LADY WILLINGDON WAR AND RELIEF FUND.

THE ENGLISH, WALER AND C. B. POLO SCURREY.—Rs. 40 to the Winner, Rs. 10 to the second, Rs. 5 to the third.

For all bona fide Polo Ponies 1. P. A. C. Catch weights, English and Australian 12st. or over, C. B.'s 10st. 7lbs. or over.

Distance.—2½ furlongs.

ARAB POLO PONY SCURRY.—Rs. 40 to the Winner Rs. 10 to the second and Rs. 5 to the third.

For Arab Polo Ponies. Catch weights 11st 7lbs. or over.

Distance.—2½ furlongs.

THE HACKS & CHARGERS PLATE.—Rs. 40 to the Winner Rs. 10 to the second and Rs. 5 to the third.

For bona fide Hacks and Chargers. Catch weights 12st. or over.

Distance.—1 mile.

THE POONA AND KIRKEE HUNT CUP.—Rs 40 to the Winner, Rs. 10 to the second and Rs. 5 to the third.

For bona fide Hacks and Hunters. Catch weights 12st. or over.

Distance.—1½ miles.

OPEN RACES.

THE KOREGAON PLATE.—Rs. 40 to the Winner, Rs 10 to the second, and Rs. 5 to the third.

For Arab ponies 14 hands and under landed on or since 1st July 1915, direct from the country of foaling which have not won flat race value Rs. 500 or over.

14 hands to carry 11st. W. L.

Distance.—5 furlongs.

THE PASHAN PLATE.—Rs. 40 to the Winner, Rs. 10 to the second, and Rs. 5 to the third.

A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 3rd Division, which have not won flat race value Rs. 500 or over.

Distance.—5 furlongs.

THE AUNDH PLATE.—Rs. 40 to the Winner, Rs. 10 to the second, and Rs. 5 to the third.

A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 2nd and third Divisions.

Distance.—6 furlongs.

As under a recent ruling of the Turf Club, Jockeys cannot now ride at Gymkhana Meetings. G. Rs. Riding Boys only will be permitted to ride in Open Races.

In the two open Handicap Races the top weight to be carried will be 11st.

A mass meeting of the citizens of Patan was held under the presidentship of Srimant Sampatrao Gaekwad, Subha of Kadi Prant, yesterday, to offer prayers to God for rain and for the speedy success of the Allies in present war.

## Richard Brinsley Sheridan.

Exactly one hundred years ago to-day (7th July, 1816) there passed away in England a great statesman and dramatist, one of the greatest orators the world has ever known,—and one who played an important part in the last years of the eighteenth century and in the beginning of the nineteenth,—Richard Brinsley Sheridan. He was the third son of Thomas Sheridan, the lexicographer who died in 1788. He saw the light of day in the Irish Capital on the 30th October, 1751, and was educated at Harrow (1762-1768). His homedy "The Rivals" which was produced at Covent Garden in 1775 was followed by "The Duenna," "The School for Scandal" and "The Critic." He entered Parliament as a Whig as a member for Stafford in 1780 and represented Ilchester in the House from 1807-12.

His connection with India lies in his participation against Warren Hastings when that great pro-consul was impeached before the House of Commons for maladministration in India. Sheridan spoke for five hours on the subject of the 4th charge, viz., the resumption of the jaghires and the confiscation of the treasures of the Princesses of Oude, and he carried it by 175 votes to 68 votes. The subject was particularly fitted for displaying all the pathetic powers of eloquence, and never, says one of his biographers, were they displayed with greater skill, force and elegance. For more than five hours on the memorable 7th February, 1787, he commanded the universal attention and admiration of the House by an oration of almost unexampled excellence, uniting the most convincing closeness and accuracy of argument, with the most luminous precision and perspicuity of language and alternately giving force and energy to truth, by solid and substantial reasoning, and enlightening the most extensive and involved subjects with the purest clearness of logic and the brightest splendour or rhetoric. Every prejudice, every prepossession, were gradually overcome by the force of this extraordinary combination of keen, but liberal, discrimination; of brilliant but argumentative wit. So fascinated were the auditors by this splendid eloquence that when he sat down, the whole House, members, peers and strangers, involuntarily joined in a tumult of applause and adopted a mode of expressing their approbation,—new and irregular in the House,—by a thunder of applause.

Burke declared this speech to be the most astonishing effort of eloquence, argument and wit, united, of which Fox said, "All that I have ever heard, all that I have ever read, when compared with it, dwindles into nothing, and vanishes like vapour before the sun." Pitt acknowledged that it surpassed all the eloquence of ancient or modern times, and passed everything that genius or art could furnish, to agitate and control the human mind.

The following two quotations from this speech will be read with interest at the present day:

"Is Parliament mis-spending its time by inquiring into the oppression practised on millions of unfortunate persons in India, and endeavouring to bring the daring delinquent, who has been guilty of the most flagrant acts of enormous tyranny and rapacious peculation, to exemplary and condign punishment? Is it a misuse of our functions to be diligent in attempting, by the most effectual means, to wipe off the disgrace affixed to the British name in India, and to rescue the native character from lasting infamy? Surely, no man who feels for either the one or the other would think a business of greater moment, or magnitude, could occupy his attention; or the House could, with too much steadiness, too ardent a zeal, or too industrious a perseverance, pursue its object. Our conduct in this respect, during the course of the preceding year, has gone us immortal honour and proved to all the world that however, degenerate an example of Englishmen some of the British subjects has exhibited in India, the people of England collectively, speaking and acting by their representatives feel, as men should feel on such an occasion, that they are anxious to do justice, by redressing injuries and punishing offenders, however, high their rank, however elevated their station.

* * * * * * *

We have audibly said to India.—"You shall no longer be reduced into temporary acquiescence, by sending out a titled Governor, or a set of vapouring resolutions. It is not with stars and ribands and all the badges of regal favour, that we atone to you for past delinquencies. No,—you shall have the solid consolation of seeing an end to your grievances by an example of punishment for those that have already taken place." This House has set up a beacon, which whilst it serves to guide our own way, would also make our motions more conspicuous to the world which surrounds and beholds us."

Sheridan conducted the case on 3rd June, 1788, with great skill on the above charge when the trial proceeded; and replied on 14th May, 1794, to Hastings' defence on the same charge.

In later years he lost his seat in Parliament and became involved in debt. He married twice, his first wife being Elizabeth the daughter of Linley, the composer, and his second that of the Dean of Winchester.

When he was dying, in the extremity of poverty, an article appeared from a generous enemy in the "Morning Post," saying that relief should be given before it was too late. "Prefer ministering in the chamber of sickness to ministering at the splendid sorrows that adorn the hearse,—life and succour against Westminster Abbey and a funeral." But it was too late and "Westminster Abbey and a funeral," with all the pomp that rank could furnish was the alternative. He died on the 7th July, 1816, and was buried in the Abbey on the following 13th. A French journal remarked:—"France is the place for a man of letters to live in, and England a place for him to die."

Thus the grave closed on the remains of so much eloquence and so much poverty. He loved India ardently and India will never forget his services in her hour of need.

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*THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.*
*Friday, July 7, 1916.*

## IF WE BOYCOTT GERMANY,—?

That Manchester, the premier Free Trade city in the world, has been for months past divided against itself is well-known. The other day nine members of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce withdrew from the Directorate on account of an adverse vote on the Tariff question. It is clear that the first important domestic event in the United Kingdom which will follow at the heel of peace will be a regular civil war of Tariffs. It will be a mortal combat far surpassing those which were witnessed in the Forties of the last century, when Cobden was on the eve of his Free Trade triumph with Peel as his most stalwart convert. He did not anticipate the economic events now in the womb of time. Nor will we presume to forecast as so many sciolists do with amusing assurance the ultimate issue of the Tariff struggle. The protagonists of each policy seem to us to be beating the air. Any amount of cant is talked and written in their respective organs of opinion, but nothing beyond. But the world of practical economics, cannot deal with cant. It will have to combat vigorously the realities of the situation which the *post bellum* economic conditions must bring to the surface. Meanwhile it is worth noting that a few of those, who from their large experience in the most important industries in which they are interested, are in a position to speak with authority and really lead others to weigh the actual facts and judge therefrom, have already commenced to speak their minds freely. On April 6, "there was organised a quiet luncheon at Claridge's Hotel to compliment the nine Directors of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce who have resigned their seats owing to an adverse vote on the vexed question of the Tariff." It was a representative gathering and included among the guests not only great names in commerce and industries but shipowners and others and above all, politicians and scholar-statesmen of great eminence. The outstanding feature of the addresses delivered was the presentation in its true perspective of the real key to the success of German commerce and industries. It was not tariffs however scientific; it was not owing to German ubiquity or even to German acuteness if not low commercial morality that won for the Teuton that front place in the domains of international trade and which it is at present filled, and England will be able to shape her new policy of international trade and industry for the immediate future. Till then we may as well stuff our ears with cotton. When the time arrives the sound commonsense of John Bull will vigorously assert itself, and will not allow any but true patriotic interests to approach him, interests which will enable Great Britain to advance even more vigorously and triumphantly on the path of prosperity than was the case before the outbreak of the war, that prosperity which counts to-day £1,500 million of annual income and £15,000 million of capital.

The most valiant and level-headed among the free traders of England is that remarkable personality, Sir Hugh Bell. He presided at the luncheon and laid down the general principles on which British trades and industries after the war should proceed.

But it was Mr. Drummond Fraser, who has written so copiously of late in the columns of the "Manchester Guardian" that recalled to his audience the broad facts of the failure of the Germans, in face of their efforts, to capture Lancashire's textile trade. He observed that Lancashire's share in the total export trade of the United Kingdom averaged in normal times about one-third of the whole. Of that one-third fully 80 per cent., was represented by Lancashire cotton goods, 5 per cent., by cotton machinery and 15 by other machinery and metals. He asked what was the proportion of German exports in the textile trade? Nothing more than 8 per cent.! But, on the other hand, Lancashire imports nearly a quarter of the total imports of the United Kingdom. Germany and Austria between them have only 7 per cent.! Mr. Fraser observed "that the Lancashire producer knows his business and he will not sacrifice a trade of £120 million per annum for the sake of 7 to 8 per cent." This was putting in the clearest perspective the whole issue from the point of view of the robust free trader. In other words he implied that the Lancashire producer was not such a fool as to forego this tremendous volume of 120 millions for the sake of 7 or 8 per cent. Facts like these tell, and will ultimately impress the British elector when the tug of the economic war is at is maximum struggle. Sir Squire Smith spoke on the woollen trade. He pointed out that Germany, before the war, was the best customer of England for woollens. She was also, next to India and China, the best customer for cotton manufactures. She bought 60 per cent. of British sales to the colonies. He put the pertinent query: "If we boycott Germany and Austria with a population approaching 120 millions, where are we to find customers for the loss of trade?" That great representative of the ship-owning interest, Mr. Holt, also spoke. Free trade alone he observed, has enabled England to maintain her mercantile fleet on a scale of the greatest magnitude. England on one side and the whole of the world on the other. That is the strong position. That alone has enabled the British Navy to blockade the enemy's trade and even gallantly and successfully fight the enemies navy and disable it for months to come. At the same time what valuable assistance has the British Navy rendered to England's great Allies! "No two nations," said Mr Holt, "with the exception of the United States have followed Protection more thoroughly than France and Russia. To what position has their mercantile marine been brought? A position so feeble that they have had to beg for assistance from us in the difficulties to which they have brought themselves by Protection."

It is when men of the type of Sir Hugh Bell, Mr. Duncan Fraser, Sir Squire Smith, Mr. Holt and others too numerous to mention; men of thorough industrial experience in their own respective lines, thorough business capacity, level-headed and accustomed to take broad and patriotic views from a higher attitude, unaffected by the stiff passing breeze of the moment,—when men of this type come to the front and enlighten and educate the British public, still woefully ignorant of the exact facts of British trades and industries, at the right psychological hour, that the economic war will receive its own quietus. Then alone the economic atmosphere will be cleared of the cant with which it is at present filled, and England will be able to shape her new policy of international trade and industry for the immediate future. Till then we may as well stuff our ears with cotton. When the time arrives the sound commonsense of John Bull will vigorously assert itself, and will not allow any but true patriotic interests to approach him, interests which will enable Great Britain to advance even more vigorously and triumphantly on the path of prosperity than was the case before the outbreak of the war, that prosperity which counts to-day £1,500 million of annual income and £15,000 million of capital.

## THE GOVERNMENT AND THE CORPORATION.

The decision of the Select Committee of the Bombay Legislative Council on the Bombay Municipal Act Amendment Bill, which was published on Wednesday for general information, will, we have no doubt, cause general satisfaction. The text of the Report is a cover for the official retreat,—a sort of curtain of gas. But it is satisfactory that the Committee has unanimously come to the conclusion that the clause in the Bill empowering the Municipal Commissioner to attend the meetings of the Schools' Committee in the same way as he attends those of the Standing Committee should not be proceeded with for the present, but that the Corporation should be invited to place before Government at an early date their suggestions for the recasting of the system of administering primary education in the City of Bombay and the amendments of the Act necessary to give effect to it. Whether the view of the Select Committee is accepted by Government or not, and we have no doubt it will be accepted by them, it will not be uninstructive to examine the circumstances under which and the ground on which the Committee has thought fit to arrive at its decision. The Select Committee, as it was composed, could not,—as far the majority of the members on it are concerned,—be accused of having an undue regard for the public view on the question as expressed in this journal and by the elected representatives of the City in the Legislative Council last month. The presence on the Committee of Messrs. Curtis, Cadell, Orr and Pheroze Sethna was calculated to leave no doubt that the utmost effort would be made to override the public view. It is, therefore, not a little gratifying, that wiser counsels have ultimately prevailed, as far at least as the attempt to tamper with the constitution of the Corporation is concerned.

For the rest, it was to be expected that the chief counts in the general charge against the Schools' Committee would be repeated. Thus, we find the Committee emphasising the point made so much of by the official critics of the Schools' Committee in the Legislative Council that "the defects in its system of accounts, the lack of an effective audit, and the possibility of differences arising in regard to its Budget between the Committee on the one hand and the authorities responsible for the management of the Municipal finances on the other must necessarily detract from the efficient discharge of its important duties." Charges such as these have been recklessly made against the Committee without any serious attempt to substantiate them and they have been amply disproved. But here we are concerned not so much with these allegations as the admission contained in the Select Committee's report, and to which it has been driven by a more or less comprehensive consideration of the question, that "the presence of the Municipal Commissioner at the meetings of the Schools Committee, though it is likely to be helpful in more ways than one, will not prove an entirely efficient remedy." The admission, though it does not go far enough, is important, inasmuch as,—apart altogether from the constitutional point of view which cannot admit of any interference direct or otherwise on the part of the Commissioner with the work of the Schools Committee,—it is a partial recognition of the fact, insisted upon by the critics of the proposal, that no more useful purpose can be served by the presence of the Commissioner at the meetings of the Schools Committee than is possible under the existing arrangements. There are also other considerations which have prompted the Committee to adopt the view they have taken. There are, we are told, important problems which seem ripe for consideration, such as the appointment of educationists, who are not members of the Corporation, on the Committee, greater co-ordination with the knowledge and experience of the Educational Department of the Government and the placing of the executive work of the Committee on a more effective basis. Further, it is urged, there is the important question whether in order to give the Corporation a more effective control over the Schools' Committee, its members should not be appointed at the first meeting of a newly constituted Corporation and should not vacate office simultaneously with the Corporation. All these are, indeed, questions which admit of legitimate and thorough discussion, albeit they bristle with much controversy. But the only body which should tackle these questions is the Corporation, which can pronounce a definite opinion on them in consultation with the Schools Committee. As it is, the Corporation is at present busy discussing the whole question and the Select Committee of the Legislative Council has therefore done well to recommend the constitutional course that the obnoxious clause in the Bill should not be proceeded with for the present, and that the views of the Corporation should be invited in the first instance, before the whole system of administering primary education in the city is recast.

## Notes of the Day.

**The Anglo-French Offensive.**

It is extraordinary that some of our contemporaries continue to ask, regarding the operations north and south of the Somme, whether this is the "big push," as though there could be any doubt that the offensive which has just been begun were not the first chapter in the great operation which is somewhat loosely described in the term quoted above. There cannot be any doubt about it. But it should be remembered that this is only the beginning, and that, as soon as the gains at present achieved, have been fully consolidated and the whole of the immediate objective attained, the armies will initiate the next move. As the offensive thus proceeds it may be expected to gain in intensity, for it is not in the nature of previous offensives, which have aimed at an instant decision, and having failed in that have exhausted themselves. The operations now in progress will be continuous and will grow in the magnitude of the blows struck and the driving force. The results already gained are far more significant than appears at first sight, for the positions that have been captured represent the acme of German defensive resource, which is hardly likely to be equalled in the second or third lines of defence. When we realise the paucity of achievement attained by the great four months' assault on the French lines around Verdun, we may well be satisfied at the results gained in the first few days of the Anglo-French offensive in the region of the Somme and the Ancre.

**The Mystery of Verdun.**

None of the problems in the long course of the present war has so puzzled the ordinary public as the mystery of Verdun. On the one side there is the mystery about the real inwardness of the enemy's sustained attack on the fortress in spite of the extraordinarily heavy cost of such an operation, and, in spite of the fact that the fall of Verdun even should it happen, cannot bring the Germans very much nearer the goal in view. On the other hand, there is the mystery of the secret of the almost superhuman sustaining power displayed by the gallant defenders of the battered fortress. The defence of Verdun, like the defence of Thermopyle, will pass into history as one of the most resplendant achievements of a nation in defence of their Fatherland. The solution of the mystery on the German side will not be known unless and until the fortress is definitely in their possession and we see the enemy's next move. This eventuality is unlikely to occur and we may not discover the enemy's real objective till the war is over.

**Stubborn Facts for Germans.**

A Professor Hillebrand has introduced a motion in the Prussian Diet suggesting that the study of English and French in high schools should gradually be replaced by the study of other languages,—a proposal that has found approval at the hands of many a luminary of German science. The "Vossische Zeitung," however, has, come out in opposition to the scheme. It evidently does not share the view that England and the British are "done for," and says:—

> The territory of the English language is the largest in the civilised world. It is prevalent not only in all the British Colonies, but also in the United States and is spoken and understood in almost all the ports of Latin America. Germany, if she abandons the use of the English language, must reckon with the possibility of finding those great economic fields of the world closed to her. One may deplore the preponderance of the English language, but things must be taken as they are. Either we want to raise our economic position in the world,—then we must use the key to it, the language. Or we abstain, in our national self-sufficiency, from using the English language,—then we render our access to the economic world difficult and in many places impossible. There is no third possibility.

**Humanitarianism Not Wanted.**

The Pan-German "Taegliche Rundschau" is indignant at the humanitarian teaching in schools. This, it declares, is contrary to the code of the authorities, which is that during the war.

> "a bold, truthful character should be developed amongst the generation now growing up, which should become proud of their German Fatherland and ever ready to defend its honour with their whole strength, and to submit joyfully to all sacrifices for that end."

Instead of obeying this "most patriotic instruction" teachers are spoiling the ideals contained in it. "They are demanding, that we should educate our youth with a view to a future reconciliation of all the civilised nations! Like moles, they are proceeding in their pernicious underground work."

The "Taeglische Rundschau", however, quotes with warm approval the following prohibition of such practices by the Imperial Government:—

> "Recently there have become manifest certain tendencies among teaching staffs and pupils towards counteracting the propagation and development of the idea of hatred against other nations, with a view to bringing about in the future the reconciliation of the civilised peoples. This is being conducted evidently with the educational purpose of implanting corresponding ideas in the mind of our youth. Under no circumstances can these tendencies be tolerated in the schools; tendencies which have their sources in the sentiment of general brotherhood and dreams of international peace. On the contrary, should such ideas become manifest, it will be the most important duty of the school to take care that the terrible lessons and experiences of the very recent past and the present shall be imprinted on the memories of the growing generation so deeply that no lapse of time shall eradicate them."

**To Keep Up the French Birth-Rate.**

A novel scheme to keep up the declining birth-rate in France has been recently brought before the French Parliament by M. Benazet, a private member. According to this scheme an attractive series of State premiums are offered to prolific parents, the mother, however, taking precedence over the husband, as the most deserving. For each of her first two children every French mother is to get £20, a third would bring her £40, a fourth £80, and £40 would be offered for each succeeding child. In order to ensure proper treatment of the infant in its early days, the bonus will not be forthcoming until a year after birth. It will be payable whether the woman is married or not and will remain the absolute and separate property of the mother; No creditors of any kind can touch it. The father can be entitled to a bonus only when he becomes the head of a family of four. On his proving that he has kept this number of children from their birth upwards, he will be awarded a premium of £80. The author of this interesting proposal has a scheme too for the ways and means to finance it. He proposes a "birth-tax," to fall exclusively upon bachelors and spinsters of marriageable age, upon childless married couples and upon people having one child only.

**Parsi Hospital Commandeered.**

It is stated that the Government propose to take over the Bomanji Dinsha Petit Parsi General Hospital to convert it into an hospital for wounded officers and soldiers. The Committee of the hospital was offered Rs. 20,000 per month by Government as rent for the use of the hospital. The Committee asked the opinion of the Advocate-General, which was to the effect that a protest by a single member of the Zoroastrian community could prevent the Committee from making over charge of the hospital to Government. It is stated that to obviate this difficulty Government will commandeer the use of the hospital, under certain military regulations, and will convert it into a military hospital in August.

**The Health of the City.**

A slight turn for the worse in regard to both the general death-rate and the mortality from plague and small-pox, was experienced in Bombay last week in comparison with the conditions in the previous week. The total mortality rose from 473 to 507, while plague registered 32 attacks and 26 deaths, being seven attacks and four deaths more than in the previous week. Small-pox registered 14 attacks and 11 deaths as compared with 10 attacks and six deaths of the previous week. Cholera, which was absent a fortnight ago, reappeared with two attacks, but there were no fatal cases. The mortality from the other principal diseases was as follows:—Phthisis 33, other diseases of the respiratory system 141, tubercular diseases 9, measles 3, malaria 8, enteric 6, other fevers 38, diarrhœa 30, dysentery 16, debility 29 and old age 13. The number of live births during the week was 363 while there were also 32 still-births and four premature births.

## BELGIAN CHILDREN'S DAY.

### YOUNG LADIES' HIGH SCHOOL CONCERT

Monday next, has been appointed the Belgian Children's Day, when the schools in the city and the Presidency will observe it as a holiday and will hold concerts and entertainments in aid of the Belgian Children's Fund. Among other schools in the city, the Young Ladies' High School is having a concert on Sunday, when a very enjoyable programme will be put on. This concert comes off at 3 p.m. on Sunday at the Excelsior Theatre, and the fact that most of the tickets have already been taken up testifies to the public confidence in the excellence of the concerts given by the Young Ladies' High School.

# THE WAR.

## SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS

## BATTLE OF THE SOMME.

## IMPORTANT GAINS BY ALLIES.

## RUSSIAN SUCCESS ON THE DNIESTER.

## ITALIAN ADVANCE CONTINUES.

The French struggle on the Somme is assuming the proportions of the biggest battle of the west, and the Germans are throwing in new forces as rapidly as possible to meet it.

South of the Somme the French have completely occupied Estrees. They now hold the whole second German position south of the Somme on a front of 10 kilometres.

North of the Somme the French have resumed the offensive and captured the second German position east of Curlu on a front of two kilometres. The number of unwounded prisoners now amounts to over 9,500.

Fighting on the British front has taken the form mostly of local struggles for strong points, with the result that the British have advanced slightly in certain sections. The total prisoners now number 6,000.

Fighting between the rivers Styr and Stokhod has extended southwards to the river Lipa and the Russians at several points have captured positions with thousands of prisoners.

The Russians have routed the enemy on the right bank of the Dniester south of Buczacz and cut the railway from Delatyn and Korosmezo which is in Hungary.

Artillery is already engaged on the slopes of the Carpathians.

The enemy is fruitlessly endeavouring to stem the Italian advance between the rivers Adige and Brenta. Italian infantry scored a success in the Astico basin, capturing the crest of Mount Seluggio. Artillery activity on the Isonzo is increasing.

Admiral Jellicoe's despatch about the British victory off Jutland has been published.

## AMERICA AND MEXICO.

### DANGER OF WAR AVERTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, July 5.

Carranza has accepted the principle of mediation and danger of war has been averted.

# "BIGGEST BATTLE OF THE WEST."

## FRENCH COMPLETE MASTERS OF SECOND LINE.

## STRUGGLE ON THE SOMME.

### BIGGEST BATTLE OF THE WEST.

### GERMANS THROWING IN NEW FORCES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, July 5.

Reuter's special correspondent wires that the French struggle on the Somme is assuming the proportions of the biggest battle of the West.

The Germans are throwing in new forces as rapidly as possible, but it appears that they all come from other parts, the Germans not daring to weaken their forces on our front.

The correspondent says many of the German prisoners are of very poor physique, proving that the enemy is now at the end of his human resources.

The German battalion which was captured had to give up in the face of our murderous shrapnel, which made havoc of the line.

The Germans were unable to face the music and put up their hands and trotted across towards the British.

### IMPORTANT FRENCH GAINS.

#### PRISONERS NOW NUMBER 9000.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

PARIS, July 5.

This afternoon's communiqué says:—We have now taken over nine thousand unwounded prisoners. The number of guns is not yet known, but one army corps south of the Somme has taken sixty.

We captured German trenches east of Curlu and have taken Sormont Farm on the left bank of the Somme opposite Clery. We hold the region southward of the farm to Hill 63 on the road to Flaucourt from Barleux.

The enemy occupied a part of Belloy-en-Santerre, but were immediately driven out. A lively struggle is proceeding at Estrees, in a part of which the Germans are still holding out.

All counter-attacks on our positions have been shattered by our fire. Enemy attacks from Avocourt to Hill 304 have been repulsed with heavy loss.

### COMPLETE CAPTURE OF ESTREES.

#### WHOLE SECOND POSITION OCCUPIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

PARIS, July 6.

Last night's communiqué said:—The French have resumed the offensive north of the Somme and have captured the second German position east of Curlu on a front of two kilometres.

We repulsed counter-attacks south of the Somme and finally drove the Germans from Estrees. We now hold the whole second German position south of the Somme on a front of ten kilometres. Five-hundred more prisoners have been taken.

There have been only intermittent bombardments at Verdun.

### HEAVY FIGHTING CONTINUES.

#### FURTHER PROGRESS AT SOME POINTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 5.

Sir Douglas Haig reports that heavy fighting continued at night in the neighbourhood of the rivers Ancre and Somme.

We further progressed at certain points.

German artillery fire was intense in certain sectors. Two determined attacks on our new trenches at Thiepval were broken.

Reuter wires from the press camp in France that prisoners say that German units have been rushed from Verdun and Lens to the battlefield.

### BETWEEN THE ANCRE AND SOMME.

#### HAND-TO-HAND FIGHTING CONTINUES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 5.

General Haig reports that hand-to-hand fighting continues between the rivers Ancre and Somme and five hundred more prisoners have been taken.

## RUSSIAN SUCCESSES.

### MORE PRISONERS AND GUNS CAPTURED.

### FIERCE FIGHTING IN THE STYR REGION,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

PETROGRAD, July 6.

The communiqué says fighting between the rivers Styr and Stokhod has extended southward to the river Lipa and is very fierce.

While the enemy have attacked without result, the Russians at several points have captured positions with thousands of prisoners, many machine-guns and guns and thousands of rifles. Bridging corps were most helpful, advancing with the assailants and working under rifle fire.

The enemy crossed the river Styr above the mouth of the Lipa but were thrown back with heavy loss.

The Russians are advancing along the Kolomea-Delatyn road, driving back the enemy. Artillery is already engaged on the slopes of the Carpathians.

Two enemy seaplanes were felled in the Gulf of Riga.

### ENEMY ROUTED ON THE DNIESTER.

#### DELATYN-KOROSMEZO RAILWAY CUT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

PETROGRAD, July 6.

The Russians have routed the enemy on the right bank of the Dniester south of Buczacz and cut the railway from Delatyn to Korosmezo which is in Hungary.

### BRITISH STILL ADVANCING.

#### LOCAL STRUGGLES FOR STRONG POINTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, July 6.

The communiqué from General Haig says fighting is continuous, taking the form mostly of local struggles for strong points, the result being that we have advanced slightly in certain sections. We have lost no ground.

German casualties to-day were very heavy. Total prisoners now number over six thousand.

There is ordinary trench warfare on the rest of the front.

### WHY BRITISH PROGRESS IS SLOWER.

#### BEST TROOPS MASSED AGAINST BRITISH.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, July 5.

The slower progress of the British is explained in a French semi-official announcement on the ground that the Germans expected a British and not a French attack, thinking that the latter had been exhausted at Verdun. Accordingly they massed their best troops against the British. Hence the French papers are most eulogistic regarding Great Britain's effort, especially the brilliant capture of La Boiselle which was the enemy's strongest organisation.

There is a concensus of praise for the bravery of the new armies.

A distinguished neutral observer says regarding the first triumphant assault at Mametz which the enemy believed impregnable, that he does not believe there has ever been a more gallant feat in the war. Nothing the Japanese did against the Russians was so perfectly heroic. In a similar way at Gommecourt, though they failed to capture the salient, the British did not die in vain for they held the German masses and so enabled success to be attained at other points.

### GENERAL STAFF SATISFIED WITH RESULTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 5.

Speaking at a banquet in London in honour of the representatives of the Dominions now visiting London, Mr. Bonar Law said that the General Staff was quite satisfied with the result of the struggle so far. The deeds of the Dominion troops had become a household word. Our resources would last longer than the enemy's and the staying power of our race would see us to the end.

## ITALIAN ADVANCE.

### ENEMY UNABLE TO STEM.

### INFANTRY SCORE A SUCCESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

ROME, July 5.

The communiqué says, the enemy is fruitlessly endeavouring to stem the Italian advance between the rivers Adige and Brenta.

Italian infantry scored a success in the Astico basin, capturing the crest of Mount Seluggio.

The enemy was heavily repulsed in the Campelle valley. Artillery activity on the Isonzo is increasing.

### WHO IS THIS?

#### A CURIOUS STATE OF AFFAIRS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 3.

In the House of Commons Mr. Hunt asked why a German firm, one of the partners of which was now in Germany, after having been ordered to wind up had been allowed to be acquired by a firm of another name with an agency in London and to remain under the same management.

Mr. Chamberlain replied that the Indian Government was at present considering the matter and until a decision has been reached he could not make a statement.

### MESOPOTAMIA STATEMENT.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 3.

In the House of Commons Mr. Tennant said that it was not desirable to make a statement regarding Mesopotamia at present.

### BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY.

#### FIRST MEETING OF THE COURT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, July 6.

At the first University Court of the Benares Hindu University to be held on the 12th August at the Central Hindu College, Benares, the Maharaja of Gwalior, Pro-Chancellor, will open the meeting. Various members will be elected as also a Pro Vice-Chancellor and other officers.

### WALKING CHAMPIONSHIP OF INDIA.

#### CHALLENGE FOR A FIFTY MILES RACE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, July 6.

The "Royal Sussex Herald" understands that Rifleman H. W. Horton, Surrey Walking Club, of the 18th Rifle Brigade, Port Blair, has challenged Sergeant H. E. Lang of the 2nd batt. 6th Sussex Regiment Bangalore to walk for the championship of India a distance of fifty miles, Sergeant Lang is also a member of the Sussex Walking Club and was the winner at the London to Brighten walk, a few years ago. Horton has the same record and it is anticipated that an interesting race would take place and arrangements will be made for the competition.

### PROHIBITION OF EXPORT OF RAW JUTE TO PORTUGAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 6.

A "Gazette of India" extraordinary issued states:—In exercise of the power conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Ordinance 1916 (4 of 1916) and in modification of the Notification No. 187-W. dated the 24th October 1914, in the Department of Commerce and Industry as subsequently amended, the Governor General-in-Council is pleased to prohibit with effect from the 7th July 1916, the export of raw jute to Portugal, provided that nothing in this notification shall apply to raw jute shipped under a license issued by the Chief Customs Officer at the place of export.

### U. P. WAR FUND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, July 6.

The United Provinces special War Fund now totals Rs. 22,12,081 including the collections of both the Agra and Lucknow provincial sub-committees.

## JUTLAND VICTORY.

### ADMIRAL JELLICOE'S DESPATCH.

### WHY THE BEATEN ENEMY ESCAPED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 6.

Admiral Jellicoe's despatch is extremely detailed and technical.

It shows that Admiral Jellicoe had a most difficult task in bringing the main British Fleet into action as the position of the enemy's fleet was shrouded in smoke and mist while the greatest care was needful to prevent firing at Admiral, Beatty's ships.

But the manouevre was effected with consummate judgment and dexterity. Mist and failing light however enabled the beaten and broken enemy to escape.

Admiral Jellicoe generously pays a tribute to the gallant fighting of the foe and declares that the conduct of the British officers and men was beyond praise. He specially commends the destroyers flotillas and pays a tribute to Admiral Beatty's gallant leadership, firm determination and correct strategic insight and to the most inspiring manner in which Admiral Hood led the battle-cruisers into action.

LATER.

Admiral Jellicoe's despatch will be a historic document in the annals of the Navy. It appeals rather to a student of sea warfare than to a layman who does not find it easy to follow all the technicalities. At the same time the public is delighted to find in it the fullest confirmation of the British claims, based, as Admiral Jellicoe says, on the most careful examination of many individual officers, to the havoc wrought on the German fleet.

### BELGATCHIA MEDICAL COLLEGE.

#### LORD CARMICHAEL'S EULOGY OF BENGALI ENTERPRISE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 6.

H. E. the Governor last evening presided at the opening ceremony of the Belgatchia Medcal College, the first medical college in India organised by private enterprise and managed unofficially. This institution was started in 1884 with the Ayurvedic and other departments. In 1887 the allopathic portion was named the Calcutta Medical School and in 1889 was registered as a public institution. In 1897 a small hospital with fifteen beds was started, the present accommodation in the hospital being a hundred patients. in 1913 the representatives of the institution met in a conference with the Government of Bengal, the latter promising a capital grant of five lakhs and recurring grant of Rs. 50,000 annually and the school authorities agreed to raise two and a half lakhs. In 1914, the school obtained provisional affiliation for the Preliminary Scientific M. B. examination.

The Governor in opening the College said, the function represented a great advance in efforts made during the last four years to meet a much-felt want by providing a second medical college in Bengal and improving the status of the independent medical profession in Bengal. For many years the number of applicants for medical education far exceeded the opportunities given them to obtain it. Last year no less than 725 students of whom all but 26 possessed qualifications higher than the University matriculation examination applied for admission to the medical college, but the number of vacancies was only 137. These figures showed a great demand for thorough medical training. It seemed to him that comparatively little had been done to meet this demand, that demand gave rise to the oldest and most notable of private institutions, the Calcutta Medical School, the nucleus of which was opened by his Excellency. In conclusion the Governor said that the institution was a Bengali institution, managed by Bengali doctors, for the benefit of Indian students, and he felt confident it would be supported by Bengal and those who loved Bengal. It represented the best, wisest and most practical thought in Bengal who would all work hard and make it an unqualified success. Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu thanked his Excellency for his sympathy and support throughout.

## SIMLA IN THE RAINS.

### A CROWDED STATION.

### "TRUTH" AND THE A.D.C.'S.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 6.

Cloudy, depressing and dull. These are the conditions which have obtained in the summer capital since the breaking of the rains. This has been a remarkable year for bad weather here, so say the veteran votaries of the hills, and end up by threatening to decamp promptly to the plains. It won't rain, it won't shine, it won't clear up and consequently we are all boiling. Last week's welcome downpour was accompanied by several landslips the most serious being on the railway and along the Ladies' Mile. This caused a certain amount of delay in the traffic but there were no accidents. But, in spite of all our woes, which include sand-flies, Simla is full to overflowing and the hotels are accommodating visitors in billiard-rooms, not to mention other localities and they still keep turning up by the train-load.

A large number of women have been deterred from going home by the submarine scare and these are to be found by the hundred in the summer capital. *A propos* of this a great deal of indignation has been caused here by the remarks in "Truth" about the slackness of the female element here in time of war. A little less bridge and a more regular attendance at the work parties at Viceregal Lodge, Snowden and Barnes Court would certainly not do the fair sex up here much harm. It is rather annoying to find people beginning bridge immediately after lunch, and sometimes before it, at a time when every mail from Basra brings fresh demands for comforts for the troops at the Front.

"TRUTH'S" HALLUCINATIONS.

But "Truth" is merely absurd when he suggests that "the Simla season of 1916 promises to be one of the most brilliant on record." There are no private dances, few dinners and no State functions at Viceregal Lodge. The relaxation of Simla at present consist of three dances per week. On Monday and Wednesday Cinderellas at the two leading hotels and on Thursday at the Chalet. Khaki, sometimes limping, is very prominent in the ball-rooms and the occasions are marked by a lack of *esprit*, which is eloquent of the fact they are taken more as routine than violent dissipation. "Truth" had much better direct his attention to the doings of society in London, or change his Simla correspondent. Nothing could be more unfair than his remarks about the officers up, here whom he recommends, should be sent back to their regiments instead of being allowed to get up polo scurries at Anandale. This is another sample of hallucination. Most of the officers at Headquarters are wounded men and the entire garrison battalion at Jatogh have been on the casualty lists somewhere or other since the war broke out. The long tirade lovelled at the Viceroy about his staff is, of course, sheer nonsense. "Truth" is apparently ignorant of the fact that of the four Aides, three have been wounded and that the fourth is just off to Mesopotamia!

INVESTITURE AT VICEREGAL LODGE.

Last Thursday, there was an Investiture at Viceregal Lodge, when His Excellency decorated the recipients of birthday honours. The function was informal and took place after dinner. Most of the heads of Departments are getting ready for their summer tours and several departures are fixed for this week and the next. As these distinguished persons each generally give a weekly dinner the place will be more dull than ever. The announcement, that the friends of the late Mr. Howard Hensman, for many years representative of "The Pioneer" in Simla, who died in the Walker Hospital, propose to commemorate his memory by dedicating a bed or beds, to bear his name in the institution where he passed away, has caused the utmost satisfaction among those who had enjoyed his friendship and hospitality on the Hill.

An innovation introduced by Lady Chelmsford is the course of lectures to be delivered at Viceregal Lodge every Wednesday afternoon through the rains. These lectures, admission to which is by private invitation will be opened on the 5th inst., by Sir William Meyer, who will speak on "The growth and development of British rule in India." The other lecturers for the season are Sir John Marshall, Sir Edward Maclagan and Mr. Kai Khushrou Ardaschir, who are speaking on Archaeology, the Sikhs and Persian Religious Philosophy respectively.

A BUDDHIST SHRINE.

Although there are no Hun Consuls or Sven Hedins, as heretofore, roaming about the hills, still there is no dearth in interesting personalities in the summer capital. Mr. Alexander Scott, the well-known artist and archaeologist, is up here, and his room at the Grand is one of the sights of Simla. Mr. Scott who has been more than once in Thibet, has set up in his apartments a Buddhist shrine, an exact replica of those to be seen in the temples and monasteries. It is without doubt the most extraordinary room to be found in any hotel in the world. This distinguished painter is collaborating with Mr. Kai Khushrou Ardaschir in a book on the Palaces and Forts of Rajputana. They will tour these states after the rains and hope to publish the volume, which will be richly illustrated in water colours by next spring.

Last week Lady Chelmsford opened the new ward in the Ripon Hospital, which will bear the name of Lady Dufferin. Her Excellency, who was received by Lady O'Dwyer and the Rani Harnam Singh, in her reply to the address read by the latter laid especial stress on the great need for medically trained women in this country, a question in which her predecessor took such deep interest.

# PRIMARY EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

## DEBATE IN THE CORPORATION.

### DEFENCE OF SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

### SIR IBRAHIM'S REPLY TO CRITICS.

**At a meeting of the Corporation, held yesterday under the presidency of Mr. C. V. Mehta, the adjourned debate on Mr. Baptista's resolution about the state of primary education in Bombay of was resumed. When the Corporation adjourned the question was still under discussion.**

The debate on the following proposition moved at the meeting held on the 26th June, and on the amendments moved at the meeting held on the 29th June, was resumed:—

The original proposition proposed by Mr. Joseph Baptista, seconded by Mr. J. M. P. Muirhead:

That in the opinion of the Corporation, the state of primary education in Bombay is unsatisfactory and the Schools Committee be requested to submit proposals for the immediate improvement of the same.

The amendment proposed by Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna:—

That in the opinion of the Corporation the time has arrived for a larger extension of primary education in this City and for improvement therein and the Schools Committee be requested to submit proposals for the measures to be taken for effecting this object.

The amendment proposed by Mr. Jamsetji A. Wadia, seconded by Mr. Ramkrishna S. Navalkar:

That a Committee composed of twenty-one Councillors be appointed to enquire, in consultation with the Commissioner, into the working of the Schools Committee and to report what improvements can be effected.

Mr. H. P. Mody resuming the debate, said that although he was unable to agree with Mr. Baptista in his condemnation of the Schools Committee, he was bound to say that both the Corporation and the public must be thankful to the mover for bringing the question so prominently before them. Matters of far less importance had been discussed at a greater length in the Corporation. The five hours that had been devoted to the subject were very well spent. They would all agree that Mr. Setalwad had made a convincing case for the Schools Committee, and Mr. Baptista's suggestion that some members of the Schools Committee should be hanged should not be accepted by the Corporation. The lines on which primary education should be revised, were three: In the first place they should have better and more sanitary buildings to quarter the schools. Some of the buildings were in such an insanitary condition that children should not be allowed in them, and there were no circumstances which could justify the Schools Committee to continue them. Out of 182 school buildings only 42 were in good sanitary condition. A large majority were in a tolerable condition and 19 were absolutely bad. If the Corporation could not afford to have better and more sanitary buildings for their schools then they should rather close their schools than have them at all. Greater attention should be paid to the health of the school children. The Health Officer's report had made mention of very deplorable things.

#### "SILK PURSES OUT OF SOW'S EARS"

His last suggestion was that they should have a better paid and more efficient staff. As George Bernard Shaw had said it they could not make silk purses out of sow's ears. Unless they had better teachers who had taken some sort of education, and men of some character and erudition, it was not possible that the children could derive much benefit from them. Of course, the question of finance underlay all this, and the Schools Committee should come to the Corporation for more money. Another thing he wanted to suggest was that outsiders should be allowed to sit on the Schools Committee as co-opted members. He wished the individual members of the Committee to pay more attention to the sanitary condition of the schools. The time had certainly not arrived for free and compulsory education and the Committee would make a great mistake in introducing it. Mr. Baptista's motion ought not to be accepted because it was open to objection, so was Mr. Wadia's amendment. Mr. Mody therefore moved as an amendment that:

In the opinion of the Corporation the time had arrived for the improvement and extension of the system of primary education and that a Committee be appointed to make a report on same

#### A QUESTION OF FUNDS.

Mr. N. V. Mandlik seconded the amendment. He did not take this amendment in the light of reflection on the work of the Schools Committee. Every Committee had its drawbacks, and they were not perfect bodies. When he sat on the Schools Committee he began to see that the progress must be necessrily slow and sure. Mr. Setalwad's speech had convinced them that the Committee had not been backward in making progress. It was all a question of £. s. d. A good many of the defects which he had pointed out in his report, which had been referred to in the Corporation, had since been removed, and as time went on they would all be removed. One of Mr. Mody's points was that unnecessary delay should be obviated in making this report. He agreed with that. He would like to point out that in 1908-09 the Schools Committee paid Rs. 39,000 as rent for their buildings, and at present they were paying as much as Rs. 1,15,00,000. If they introduced free and compulsory primary education the question would then be not of lakhs but of crores. He supported Mr. Mody's amendment.

Dr. Master said that without apportioning blame to anybody they should take some practical remedies for the purpose of improving the insanitary condition of school buildings. If the children were confined to these insanitary schools for seven or eight hours a day he thought it was a great cruelty to them. He would therefore add the following words to the amendment of Mr. Setalwad, that the Committee should take steps to remove the 19 insanitary schools to more sanitary buildings.

#### INSANITARY SCHOOLS.

Dr. S. S. Batliwalla supported the amendment. He said that Mr. Setalwad had admitted that 19 schools were most insanitary and many more were partially insanitary. The Committee would naturally take a very long time to report on these schools. These schools were in an insanitary condition and it was their bounden duty to say that they should not remain in that condition for a single day more. It should be done at once, without regard to cost, rather than sacrifice the lives of these boys who might grow into useful and good citizens.

It was the practice of the Corporation to refer such questions to the executive body and then for the Corporation to consider their report, and the speaker said that the same should be done in this case also. The Committee was a body which was conversant with regard to the location, etc., of the schools; they would therefore not take much time to report on the matter. Another reason was that the Government have made a suggestion that the Corporation should discuss the matter of primary education thoroughly, and if they asked for a report from the Schools Committee they would then be able to discuss the question better when the resolution from the Government came before them. He was therefore of the opinion that the matter should be referred to the Schools Committee for their report. He advocated that outsiders should be allowed to sit on the Schools Committee, but deprecated the suggestion made by Mr. Baptista that the Municipal Commissioner should be placed in executive charge of the school work. He was rather surprised at this suggestion from Mr. Baptista because he (Mr. Baptista) held such progressive views in other matters. The Schools Committee had managed their work very efficiently for so many years, and there was no necessity for adopting Mr. Baptista's suggestion.

#### COMMITTEE'S EFFICENT WORK.

Mr. Hiralal Nanavati said he was rather surprised to see so much time taken by the Corporation in the discussion of this question, because the Corporation never paid any attention to the monthly report of the Schools Committee which was laid before them so regularly. He thought Mr. Baptista's resolution was inconsistent, therefore they should not adopt it and pass a vote of censure on the Schools Committee. Mr. Mody's amendment was a better one than Mr. Setalwad's, and he hoped that Mr. Setalwad would agree to amend his amendment in the light of Mr. Mody's suggestion. The Schools Committee were unable to improve matters without sufficient funds; and when they came before the Corporation they would not grant them the necessary money. It was not correct to say that if the Schools Committee had come before the Corporation they would have sanctioned an increase. Only this year they had applied for increased funds but the Municipal Commissioner could not grant them. If the Corporation wanted to educate a greater number of children they should have more schools, and if they wanted a larger number of schools they should want more funds. If they required better and more sanitary buildings they should have more money. All the charges brought forward by Mr. Baptista had failed. He did not agree with Mr. Muirhead that the children who were being educated in insanitary schools, should rather be without education. It was no fault of the Schools Committee if they could not provide better buildings. Efforts were always being made to have better and more sanitary buildings. The abolition of the Schools Committee which was recommended by Mr. Baptista, was most extraordinary. They had done their work efficiently, and in almost all parts of the world such departments were being managed by committees. If any particular member of the Committee was inefficient the Corporation should remove him. But he thought the question was really one of funds. He supported Mr. Mody's amendment.

#### SIR IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola said the whole feature of the debate was that Mr. Baptista's motion had infused an extraordinary enthusiasm among the members of the Corporation regarding primary education. He trusted that that spirit would not effervesce and disappear immediately after the debate was over. The excerpts of the Schools Committee's work were placed before the Corporation month after month but they were passed without any comment. If the Corporation would take more interest in the work of the Schools Committee as well as in the question of primary education by discussing these excerpts it would be a great advantage to them, and there would be greater progress in primary education. He earnestly trusted that the enthusiasm would not effervesce immediately the debate was over, and that the members of the Corporation would take a little more interest in the Schools Committee's work and in giving primary education to the school-going children of this city. It was urged that there were 112,000 children of school-going age, and half of these must be male and half female. Of the 56,000 boys he calculated that about 16,000 did not attend school. There were boys who attended factories and he roughly calculated them at 10,000. It was a substantial number. The number was then as near as the Corporation could possibly bring on the voluntary basis. Unless the parents chose to send their children to the schools nobody could force them. In certain localities where schools had been opened they were not filled and they had to be removed much nearer to crowded parts so that they could get children. The present position was that out of 56,000 children nearly 10,000 were factory children. The Factory Commission appointed by Government had recommended that steps should be taken to impart education to these children and the Government of Bombay had issued a resolution appointing a committee for the consideration of this question. That Committee had recommended that compulsory education should be given to factory children. It was urged that they should be compelled to attend the schools for at least two or three hours a day. But the Corporation would mark well that the representative of the Mill-Owners' Association had dissented from the recommendation of the Committee that compulsory education should be given to the factory children.

#### CORPORATION AND COMMITTEE.

If they had the voluntary system they could progress but slowly. The schools had to employ special men to take the children from and to the schools so that they could induce the parents to send their children to the schools. They must remember that the Schools Committee had a great many difficulties to overcome. Yet under the voluntary system they had raised the number of school-going children from 10,000 to 20,000. And if in spite of this they were going to censure the Schools Committee it was for the Corporation to decide whether they deserved that censure. If the Corporation were dissatisfied with the work of the Schools Committee they had the power at the end of every year to turn out two members of that Committee, and when the new Act comes into force they will have the power to turn out four members every year, out of twelve. The Corporation had the power of reconstituting the Committee every year and how had they exercised it? They have not only never cared to read the excerpts but they have re-elected the same members year after year. It was absolutely in the hands of the Corporation to see that the work was properly done, and why had not this been done? If the Corporation were not satisfied with the Committee they could have passed a vote of censure and forced them to resign.

#### THE TEACHING STAFF.

Special attention should be given to the education of girls, but there were many social obstacles in their way. The Schools Committee were giving special attention to this matter. The next question was that of trained and untrained teachers and their salaries, but he thought sufficient light had not been thrown on this subject by Mr. Setalwad in his lucid speech. Originally when the Schools Committee was under the direction of Government they had ruled that the Schools Committee should not pay more than Rs. 10 to untrained teachers. That was the maximum for untrained teachers, and it was given with a view to inducing them to get themselves trained. The Schools Committee had given them every facility with this view and they had 60 men who were being trained at the present time at their expense. As soon as these men were trained they would come back and impart education to the boys. They could not send more because there was no accommodation for them, and were the Schools Committee to be blamed for this? It was suggested that because the schools were insanitary they should be closed. Nobody wanted the children to be sent to insanitary schools, but what would be the result of their closing municipal schools in these insanitary areas? The boys would go to the unaided schools in the same localities, which were worse still. The Committee were doing their best to improve these insanitary schools. He would ask the Corporation to adopt Mr. Setalwad's amendment, because it was their custom to invariably ask a report from the executive body and in this case there should be no exception to that rule. He hoped they would not be actuated by Mr. Mody's amendment regarding compulsory education. Mr. Mody told them in one breath that the insanitary buildings should be closed if the Corporation were unable to provide sufficient funds to make them more sanitary and that they should have compulsory education. He thought it was an audacious proposal to come from Mr. Mody. Who would pay for this? The cost would be immense and what would the Corporation say when the Schools Committee asked them for more money? He would ask the Corporation to support Mr. Setalwad's amendment.

At this stage the debate was adjourned.

## WANTED A BOARDING HOUSE FOR CHILDREN.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Can any one of your numerous readers kindly let me know, if there exists, at Bombay or near by any Hindu home, a boarding house or an institution to take charge of young children between 5 and 7 years old, and impart necessary moral and intellectual training to them.—Yours, etc.,

MUKHI KEWALRAM NARAINDAS,

Hyderabad (Sind.)
July 3, 1916.

# DADA V. NANABHOY.

## CHARGES FRAMED.

## ACCUSED'S STATEMENT,

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, the Third Presidency Magistrate resumed the hearing of the case in which Haji Ahmed Haji Hassam Dada, a Memon, charged Nanabhoy Cowasji Engineer with criminal breach of trust in respect of two hundis. Mr. Nariman of Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji and Dinshaw, and Mr. Mangaldas Mehta appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Binning with Mr. Ghaswalla, Mr. Rustomji Bharucha of Messrs. Jamsetji Rustomji and Devidas, and Mr. P. K. Kotwal defended the accused.

#### STATEMENT BY THE ACCUSED.

The Magistrate enquired if the accused wished to say anything about the evidence led against him, before he framed charges against him.

The accused put in the following written statement in which he alleged:

"In continuation of the written statement put in by me on 19th April 1916 at the hearing of the Notice herein I beg to state as follows:—

1. A day or two previous to the day on which one of the hundees for Rs. 1,200 in question in this case fell due the complainant gave it to me and asked me to recover the amount thereof. On the 18th January 1911, I went to Wamanrao's office and recovered the amount from him and went to my office as usual. I found the complainant there and the said amount was paid in at Surajmal's office. About the beginning of February 1911, the complainant similarly handed me the other hundee for Rs. 1,200 for recovery of the amount. I recovered the amount and paid it to the complainant The evidence of Mr. Wamanrao that he paid the moneys to me in Mr. Surajmal's office and that he did so at 6-30 p.m., on each occasion is untrue. It is absolutely untrue that complainant ever complained to Mr. Surajmal about the alleged loss of the amounts of these hundees in my presence. Mr. Surajmal's evidence on this point is entirely untrue and the result of the strong enmity he bears towards me. It is also absolutely untrue that I ever told complainant that Nagindas was unable to pay the moneys.

#### POSSESSION OF HUNDIS.

2. As regards the sum of Rs. 3,000 in question in this case it was paid by the complainant to me in reference to the proposed purchase of a large lot of scrap iron, in partnership between complainant, myself and one Sullemanji Hasanally. The transaction did not come off owing to the rates demanded being unfavourable and the amount was thereupon returned to the complainant. Owing to the implicit confidence I had in the complainant the document Ex. G. remained in his possession and I never troubled myself about it. He has similarly in his possession upto now several hundees in which I was either concerned or interested and which he ought to have returned to me but which, as now appears he has retained out of ulterior motives.

#### ALLEGATIONS AGAINST COMPLAINANT.

3. It is absolutely untrue that I induced the complainant by means of drink or otherwise, to apply for withdrawal of the complaint. The complainant first saw me at Cornaglia's Restaurant on the 24th April and tried to make up with me but I declined to have anything to do with him. The complainant then saw me and Mr. Watchha on the 25th April 1916, at about 6-30 p.m. He begged of me to forgive him for bringing this complaint against me which he said he had done at the instance of Mr. Surajmal. He also entreated Mr. Wachha to forgive him for his conduct. He swore that he was very sorry for his conduct. He was in Mr. Wachha's office till 7 p.m., on that day. The allegation that I met him at 5-30 p.m., about 10 days before the 9th May 1916, or on any other day near the National Bank and took him to Green's and thence to my house is absolutely untrue. I also say that the whole of the evidence given herein by the complainant on the 31st May 1916, is entirely false and got up to save himself from the consequences of his admissions made on oath on the 9th idem and also deliberately to injure me in my business by lowering me in the eyes of the public. On 26th April 1916, the complainant again saw me at Mr. Watchha's office and entreated me to make up with him. Thinking that the complainant was sincere in his protestations and relying on the solemn oaths which he took I agreed to take a letter of apology from him. He himself wrote out the letter of apology in Mr. Wachha's office and handed it to me. He also wrote a letter of authority to Mr. Watchha requesting him to act on his behalf as usual. Then complainant and I went to Mr. Wachha's room and there the complainant told Mr. Wachha what had happened between him and me shortly before. He also signed two warrants of attorney in favour of Messrs. Watchha and Co.

#### ACCUSED'S ANNOYANCE.

4. I admit having received the letters of the 2rd and 10th March 1916, respectively. It is true that I did not reply to them but that was because I was very much annoyed at the untrue and reckless allegations therein contained. I was advised not to take any notice of them.

5. The allegations regarding my having obtained from the complainant at my house or at any other place any document relating to hundees due from Nopanbhai or relating to a pearl of Rs. 2,000 or any document relating to recovery of any outstanding hundees mentioned by complainant's Counsel in his opening statement are entirely untrue.

6. It is equally untrue that I had any hand in Mr. Navalkar being instructed or that I told the complainant to go to Kalkadevi and pointed out Mr. Navalkar's office to him or that I was waiting in a gharry downstairs when complainant went to instruct Mr. Navalkar.

#### MR. SURAJMAL AND ACCUSED.

7. I say that Mr. Surajmal has falsely introduced my name in various transactions about which he was cross-examined by my Counsel, on account of the enmity he bears me. He has falsely stated that the suit filed by complainant against him in the High Court and the information filed by the complainant against Mr. Surajmal before the Commissioner of Police were at my instigation and I emphatically deny all these allegations.

8. I most respectfully beg to state that the allegations relating to the complainant being made to drink and being made, while in a state of intoxication, to pass various documents etc., to me, are so utterly untrue and so calculated to injure me that a thorough inquiry into them is necessary in the interests of justice and I therefore respectfully request that such an inquiry might be made.

9. I further say that I am innocent of the charges brought against me and pray that I may be acquitted and discharged.

Mr. Binning said he was surprised to see that the Magistrate was going to frame charges, in view of the character of the evidence.

#### SUFFICIENT EVIDENCE FOR A PRIMA FACIE CASE.

The Magistrate said there was sufficient evidence before him for a prima facie case.

Mr. Binning said that as to the evidence he would say that Surajmal's was a lie and that Dada's was worse.

The Magistrate framed against the accused three charges—two of criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 1,200 and one of criminal misappropriation in respect of Rs. 3,000.

The accused pleaded not guilty.

The further hearing was adjourned.

## GRIEVANCES OF INDIANS IN CUSTOM SERVICE IN SIND.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The Preventive Service of the Customs Department at Karachi consists, (1) of Preventive Officers, all but one being Eurasians, drawing pay all but one of them from Rs. 100 to 250, (2) of wharfingers who do equally arduous and responsible work for Government, and are all Indians, drawing from Rs. 60 to Rs 100 although some are with 34 years of service and (3) lastly of tally clerks all Indians, doing same duties with equal competency as the Preventive Officers, drawing pays from Rs. 30 to Rs. 50 only. Those who know anything of the nature of the duties of the Preventive Branch of the Custome service, are fully aware that the duties performed by all these three kinds of Customs Officers are absolutely the same, involving equally hard work and responsibility. As a result of the outbreak of the war, four Preventive Officers left recently for field service and one had resigned. There were thus five vacancies to be filled. We would expect that the vacancies would be filled by promoting the wharfingers and tally clerks to the posts of Preventive Officers, as they have been doing the same duties with the same ability, many of them for a longer span of time than any Preventive Officer in the Customs' Service. But extraordinary efforts have been made not by the open method of inviting applications by public advertisement, but by communicating privately with other Customs Houses of India and running up to Madras, Bombay and Rangoon in search of Eurasians available there for appointment as Preventive Officers in Karachi. The result of the supreme efforts of the Customs authorities of Karachi, where Mr. F. S. Punnet being the Chief Collector of Customs is the officer who fills these appointments, has been that men were imported who were later on found to be incompetent for their duties, so much so that several Eurasians have been tried for these five posts and rejected being unfit for their duties. All this time there were several competent Indians in the Department who are competent enough to give lessons to many a Eurasian in service, and who, both in their command of the Asiatic language, which is an essential qualification of a successful Preventive Officer, and in their knowledge of the manners and customs of the Asiatic people (who constitute practically the whole bulk of the people to be dealt with by the Preventive service) are, as will be naturally supposed, in every way superior to the Eurasians earning larger emoluments as Preventive Officers. The greatest injustice has been done to these deserving Indians of whom two have given to Government their heart's blood for 20 and 34 years. Is there any justice, I ask, in this unfair treatment.—Yours, etc.

JUSTICIA.

Karachi, 1st July, 1916.

(Continued from Column 6.)

As he was absent, witness and many other clerks made a search of the whole office for the books, but they could not find them. The next day, accused No. 1 came to office whom the witness asked where the books were. He (accused No. 1) said he would look for them. Witness asking him two or three times the accused said that he would produce them. About two or three hours later the accused said he had found the books. He said he found them on the stairs leading to the loft. Witness had searched there before but had not found the books.

The Magistrate refused bail for the accused.

The further hearing of the case was adjourned to the 12th instant at 1 p.m.

## AUTOMOBILE ENGINEER'S COMPLAINT.

### EVIDENCE FOR THE PROSECUTION.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before the Second Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, the hearing of the case was resumed in which Inspector Dalton charged D. S. Sukhthanker and P. P. Naidu, formerly clerks in the service of Mr. A. Hyland, an automobile engineer, with criminal breach of trust in respect of certain indent books, a catalogue and a register of customers.

Mr. De Quadros, pleader, appeared for the complainant; and the first and second accused were defended by Mr. Joseph Baptista, instructed by Mr. B. V. Desai, and by Mr. S. G. Velinkar, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., respectively.

The complainant further examined by Mr. De Quadros said that he kept the book. (Ex. B 1) specially for correspondence with his father. Mr. Hyland's father did business for nobody else. Shown another book the complainant said that it was kept for correspondence with Messrs. Markt and Hammacher, New York. They had since changed their name into Dodge and Seymour. Shown an indent, witness said that it was prepared by him personally. It took him a long time and special labour. These goods were ordered in order to meet the Government orders from Mesopotamia and other places. To the knowledge of the complainant there was no other firm in Bombay carrying these goods in stock. Shown Ex. E the complainant said that he gave it to the accused to put it in his private file. In that letter special terms were offered to him by Messrs. Harvey Frost and Company.

#### ADDRESS BOOKS TAKEN AWAY.

Mr. Patrick Stuart Timothy, examined as a witness by Mr. De Quadros, said that he was a clerk to Mr. Hyland. He knew both the accused. Witness met the second accused about two or three days after he left Mr. Hyland, at the Empire Automobiles. One Ganpat Madhoo was with the second accused. Ganpat was in Mr. Hyland's service as an accounts clerk. Witness had a conversation with the second accused who requested him (witness) to give him the list of Mr. Hyland's customers on the file, to which witness replied that he would see about it. About two or three days after the second accused again asked the witness for the addresses on the telephone. Witness replied that he would not give the addresses. Accused No. 1 was a despatch clerk and petty cashier with Mr. Hyland. Mr. Hyland went to Ootacamund in May and did not return till the middle of June. During the absence of Mr. Hyland accused No. 1 gave two books to a sepoy of Mr. Hyland's, named Keshav, to carry away. This happened about the 22nd or 23rd of May.

Witness identified those books.

Witness saw Keshav taking the books away but he did not know where he took them to. The same day or the next day witness saw another two address books go out. Accused No. 1 sent them with a sepoy named Ramchander.

Witness identified the books.

Witness did not say anything about it then as he was not sure where the books went to. Witness said something on the following Saturday. As some indents had to be copied, witness looked out for the books but did not find them. On that Saturday accused No. 1 was not in office. Not finding the books in office witness drew the attention to it of the head clerk, Mr. Fernandes, who replied that he would ask accused No. 1 about it when he came to office. Witness remembered nothing further done that day. Mr. Fernandes himself searched for the books. A search was made on the indent clerk's table and the despatch clerk's table. Witness spoke to Soares about the missing of the books. Witness told Soares that the books must have gone to the Empire Automobiles on account of what had transpired between himself (witness) and the second accused. While accused No. 2 was actually in Mr. Hyland's service he had given witness certain instructions. He told witness to give him a copy of the names and addresses of the customers on the file. Witness did so. Then witness fell ill about 8 or 9 days before the accused left Mr. Hyland's service. Witness stayed away a day or two on account of his illness. When witness came back the accused was not in service.

Joseph Soares was next examined by Mr. De Quadros as a witness. He said that he was an assistant accountant in Mr. Hyland's service. Witness was taken ill about the middle of May last year and was absent from work. He returned to office on the last Friday in May. When witness came back, Timothy told him about some press copy books going out of office. In consequence of it, witness began to make private enquiries as to the books. One afternoon witness went to Empire Automobiles. Once or twice witness had been there to see the second accused whom he knew personally. On this occasion he went there as he suspected that the books had gone there. Accused No. 1 had told witness that he was going to leave Mr. Hyland's service and join accused No. 2. Witness knew him to be a friend of the second accused. Almost every day during the tiffin hour the first accused went to Empire Automobiles. Witness when he went to Empire Automobiles, saw there an old address copybook lying open which witness could not identify.

Shortly before Mr. Hyland's return to Bombay witness noticed a boy coming with a book wrapt up in a paper, from the Empire Automobiles to Mr. Hyland's office. The packet was delivered to the first accused. Witness identified it as a list of customers.

#### SEARCH FOR BOOKS.

The next witness called was Theopholus Fernandes. Examined by Mr. De Quadros the witness said that he was Head Clerk under Mr. Hyland. He knew the accused. At the end of May last year an indent book and an address book were missing from the office. Accused No. 1 used to keep these books. On the day the books were missing, the first accused was absent.

(Continued in Column 5.)

# COMMERCIAL.

## CABLE QUOTATIONS.

### LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, July 5th.

| | Sales. |
|---|---|
| Total Day's Sales at Liverpool | 6,000 |
| " " " on Spec. & for Exp. | 500 |
| " " " of East Indian | 60 |
| " " Imports | |
| Mid. Americans | 7.95—5 |
| Egyptian F. G. F. | 11.70—Unchgd. |
| New York 10-30 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) Aug. | 12.87 |
| Oct. | 13.00 |
| New Orleans 9-30 a.m. Aug. | 12.76 |
| Oct. | 12.85 |

### OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

LIVERPOOL, July 6.

Total Imports ..... 12,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

| Months. | To-day's opening price. | |
|---|---|---|
| July | 7.84 | |
| July-Aug. | 7.84 | |
| Aug.-Sept. | 7.81 | |
| Sept.-Oct. | 7.77 | |
| Oct.-Nov. | 7.73 | |
| Nov.-Dec. | 7.70 | |
| Dec.-Jan. | 7.68 | +1 |
| Jan.-Feb. | 7.66 | |
| Feb.-Mar. | 7.66 | |
| Mar.-Apl. | 7.66 | |
| Apl.-May | 7.65 | |
| May-June | 7.64 | |
| June-July | 7.63 | |

Prices taken at 10-36 a.m. nearest actual values.

### CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, July 5th.

| Months. | To-day's closing price. |
|---|---|
| July | 7.82+5 |
| July-Aug. | 7.83+6 |
| Aug.-Sept. | 7.80+5 |
| Sept.-Oct. | 7.76+6 |
| Oct.-Nov. | 7.72+6 |
| Nov.-Dec. | 7.69+6 |
| Dec.-Jan. | 7.67+6 |
| Jan.-Feb. | 7.65+6 |
| Feb.-Mar. | 7.65+6 |
| Mar.-Apl. | 7.65+6 |
| Apl.-May | 7.64+6 |
| May-June | 7.63+7 |
| June-July | 7.63+8 |

### CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Liverpool, July 5th.

| Months. | To-day's price. |
|---|---|
| July | 12.42—1 |
| November | 10.95—6 |
| January | 10.87—6 |

### ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, July 5th.

| | |
|---|---|
| M. G. Broach Good | 5.85 |
| " " Fully Good | 6.00 |
| " " Fine | 6.15 |
| " No. 1 Comra. Good | 6.50 |
| " " " Fine | 6.80 |
| " Broach Good | 6.65 |
| " " Fully Good | 7.80 |
| " " Fine | 7.95 |
| " Scinde Good | 5.90 |
| " " Fully Good | 6.05 |
| " " Fine | 6.20 |

+5

### COUNCIL BILLS.

London, Wednesday, July 5th.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 20,00,000:—

Telegraphic Transfers:—Immediate.

| Rs. | | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7,95,000 were allotted to | Calcutta | | |
| 4,88,000 " " | to Bombay | | 15,14,000 |
| 2,84,000 " " | to Madras | | |
| Tenders on Calcutta | at 1/4 8/32 | | |
| " Bombay | | | |
| Min. Rate Received | Calcutta | 5% | above that rate in full. |
| | Bombay | | |

| Rs. | | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6,000 were allotted to | Calcutta | | |
| 9,000 " " | to Bombay | | 15,000 |
| ..... " " | to Madras | | |

Telegraphic Transfers:—Deferred.

| Rs. | | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6,83,000 were allotted to | Calcutta | | |
| 1,54,000 " " | to Bombay | | 14,71,000 |
| 6,04,000 " " | to Madras | | |
| Tenders on Calcutta | at 1/4 1/16 | | |
| " Bombay | | | |
| Min Rate Received | Calcutta | 5% | above that rate in full. |
| | Bombay | | |

Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale ..... Rs. 38,66,000

Amount to be allotted next week ..... 30,00,000

### AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, July 5th.

| | |
|---|---|
| Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports | 17,000 |
| " Exports to Great Britain | 12,000 |
| " " to Continent | 7,000 |
| Futures at New York August | 12.96+ 8 |
| Futures at New York October | 13.05+10 |
| Spot Cotton at New York | 13.05+30 |
| Spot Cotton at New Orleans | 13.00 unchgd |
| Futures at New Orleans August | 12.79+ 7 |
| Futures at New Orleans October | 12.85+ 9 |
| Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) | 9 |
| Demand Bills | 4.75½ |
| Silver Commercial Bars | 63¼ |

### MONEY MARKET.

London, July 5th.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bar Silver Spot | 30½—¼ |
| Closing Tone of Silver:—Buyers also Quiet. | |
| Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 8th August 1914. | |
| Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st | 5¼ Unchgd. |
| Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st | 5¼+1/16 |
| " Fine Trade Bills 3 months | 5¼ |
| " " " 6 " | 5¼ Unchgd. |
| Interest day to day loans | 4¼ |
| " 7 day market loans | 4¼ |

Amount Paid into the Bank of England about £10,18,000

The sum of £40,000 has been released.

| | |
|---|---|
| Consols 2½% | 61½—½ |
| Rupee Paper 3½% | 51½—½ |
| Indian Stock 3½% (Sterling Loan) | 73½—½ |
| Government Securities 3 o/o | 63¾+¼ |
| Ex. On London at Paris Francs 28.14 Unchgd. | |

### WAR LOANS.

London, July 5th.

| | |
|---|---|
| 3½% 1925—1028 | £80¾—¼ |
| 4½% 4925—1945 | £97—¼ |

### MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, July 5th.

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi per 492 lbs. C. I. F. June nominal ..55/6 unchgd.

SOUTH AMERICAN

Rozario Santa Fe—82½lbs. Not offered.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian April Sellers. .. .. 65-unchgd.

Victorian April Sellers. .. .. 67 unchgd.

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley July-Augt. .. .. 47 unchgd.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Kezorepore, usual bold 416 lbs. 85% ex-Ship July-Augt.. sellers .. .. 59/9+3d.

Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship. July-Aug. .. .. 60—6d.

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship. Dull July-Aug. Sellers .. 71/6—1s.

Toria Rapeseed:—July-Augt. Sellers unchgd. 61

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) June July unchgd. .. .. 65

Linseed Calcutta July-Sept. Sellers Harder to-day 70/3

On July 5th the market was quoted 1s. 3d. down and flat.

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) June-July Hull. Nominal unchgd. .. £12/5/0

METALS.

| | |
|---|---|
| English Best Selected Copper | £128 unchgd. |
| Standard Copper G.M.B. | £97—2 |
| Copper Bars | £151 |
| Yellow Metal | 154 |
| Hard Spelter Nominal | 40 |
| Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 20lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool | 18/9 Unchgd. |
| Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 o/o F.O.B. Liverpool | £26-5-0 Unchgd. |
| Pig Iron No. 1, Gartsherrie | 86-4-0 |

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal.—Nominal.

London, July 4th.

JAVA SUGAR.

| | |
|---|---|
| Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta, Aug.-Oct. | 21/3 |
| Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi, Aug.-Oct. | 21/41 |
| Fine White to Java C. & F. Calcutta, Aug.-Oct. | 23/4 |
| Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay and Karachi, Aug.-Oct. | 23/6 |

Quotations on July 5th remain unchanged.

London, July 5th.

RUBBER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure July-August | Unchgd. 2/8 |
| Plantation First Latex Crepe Augt. | unchanged 2/5½ |

### BEEF AND MUTTON TALLOW.

London, July 5th.

| | |
|---|---|
| Finest Australian Beef Tallow | 48/0 |
| " " Mutton Tallow | 48/6 |

## BOMBAY MARKET.

### COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, July 6.

The market opened to-day with new Broach at 291½, but some rather free selling on the part of bazaar operators caused a decline of Rs. 2.

Subsequently however prices recovered and remained steady at opening rates.

There has been some demand for new Akolas, but only a small business has so far been put through.

Ready Cotton is in fair demand.

We quote:—

Akola July 268½.

Akola Sept. 270½.

Akola January, 269.

Fully Good Bengal January 228.

Good Broach April, 291½.

Messrs. PATEL BROS. MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

| Growth. | Fine. | F.G. | Good. | Delivery. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| M. G. Broach | | | 291 | Apr. 1917. |
| M. G. Bengals | 288 | 227½ | | Jan. " |
| M. G. Bengals | 230 | | | July 1916. |
| M. G. Sind Punjab | | | | |
| M. G. Khandesh | | | | |
| M.G. Waroba Hinganghat | | | | |
| M. G. Nagpore | | | | |
| M. G. Akola Khamgaon | 287½ | | | |
| Do. | 268 | | | Sept. 1916. |
| M. G. Deamangaon Pulgaon | 270 | | | Jan. 1917. |
| H. G. Westerns | | | 313 | J./A. " |
| M. G. Westerns | | | 316 | " |
| H. G. Oomptas | | | 332 | " |
| Saw Ginned Dharwar | | | 303 | " |

### THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 6th July, 1916, 5-30 p.m.

| Growths. | Super-fine. | Fine. | Fully Good. | Delivery. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bengals (H.G.) | .. .. | | 227 | ..25th Jan. 1917 |
| " | 239 | 229 | 217 | .. Ready & July |
| Bengals (M.G.) | .. | 238 | .. | ..25th Jan. 1917 |
| Scinde-Punjab (M.G.) | .. .. | 222 | 212 | .. Ready & July |
| Khandesh (M.G.) | .. .. | 256 | 236 | .. Ready |
| | .. .. | 256 | .. | ..25th Jan. 1917 |
| Jalna (M.G.) | .. .. | | 259 | .. Ready |
| Barsee (M.G.) | .. .. | | 278 | .. Ready |
| Wadhwan (M.G.) | .. | 300 | .. | .. Ready |
| Do. (H.G.) | .. | 292 | .. | .. Ready |
| Indore Ujjain (M.G.) | .. .. | | .. | .. |
| | .. .. | | .. | .. |
| Oomra M.G. (Hair Staple) | .. .. | | .. | .. |
| | .. | 266 | 258 | .. Ready |
| Akola Kghm. Karasgaon (M.G.) | .. | 268 | .. | .. July |
| | .. | 271 | .. | .. Sept. |
| | .. | 267 | .. | ..Jan. 1917 |
| Oomrawatee Descriptions (M.G.) | .. | 267 | 259 | .. Ready |
| | .. | 264 | .. | .. July |
| Dhamangaum | .. | 268 | 260 | .. Ready |
| Pachgaum (M.G.) | .. | 265 | .. | .. July |
| Yeotmal (M.G.) | .. | 270 | 262 | .. Ready |
| | .. | 267 | .. | .. July |
| Nagpore | .. | 276 | 268 | .. Ready |
| Kanpati (M.G.) | .. | 273 | .. | .. July |
| Wardha Aglust (M.G.) | .. | 277 | 269 | .. Ready |
| | .. | 274 | .. | .. July |
| Broach (M.G.) | .. | 284 | 279 | .. Ready & July |
| | .. .. | | .. | 281 26th April '17. |
| | .. .. | | .. | .. |
| Miraj (M.G.) | .. .. | | .. | 336 Ready |
| Surat (M.G.) | .. .. | | .. | 332 July/August |
| | .. .. | | .. | .. |
| Mathia (M.G.) | .. | 248 | 234 | .. Ready |
| | .. .. | | .. | .. |
| Bhagalkote Bijapur (M.G.) | .. .. | | .. | 313 Ready |
| | .. .. | | .. | 316 July/August |
| Sawgd. Dharwar | .. .. | | .. | 312 Ready & J/A |
| | .. .. | | .. | .. |
| Westerns (M.G.) | .. .. | | .. | 318 Ready |
| " (H.G.) | .. .. | | .. | 316 July/August |
| | .. .. | | .. | 314 Ready |
| | .. .. | | .. | 310 July/August |
| Compta. (M.G.) | .. .. | | .. | 333 Ready |
| | .. .. | | .. | 329 July/August |

### RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 5th July 1916:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton | 5,916 Bales. |
| Wheat | 16,515 cwts. |
| Linseed | 19,053 " |
| Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed | 229 " |
| Gingellyseed | 2,222 " |
| Groundnuts | 4,115 " |
| Castorseed | 4,650 " |
| Rice | 5,834 " |
| Cottonseed | 2,734 " |
| Mowrasseed | 20 " |
| Gram | 3,000 " |
| Joowar | 3,516 " |
| Barley | 2,061 " |

### WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, July 6th—4 p.m.

| | Ready. | Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p. | Mail Delivery. Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat, White Delhi 70-20 | .. | 38 0 0 | 5 9 0 |
| Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-20 | .. | 37 5 0 | 5 8 6 |
| Wheat, Karachi Bangia | .. | 37 4 0 | 5 8 6 |
| Rapeseed, Brown Delhi | .. | 6 9 0 | 6 15 0 |
| Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore | .. | 6 7 0 | 6 13 0 |
| Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore | .. | 7 2 0 | 7 0 0 |
| Linseed, Brown Bold | .. | 8 5 6 | 8 10 0 |
| Linseed, Brown Thin | .. | 7 15 0 | 8 4 0 |
| Teeleseed, White 85.15 | .. | 45 8 0 | ..... |
| " Gajar 75.25 | .. | 44 0 0 | ..... |
| " " 50.50 | .. | 43 0 0 | ..... |
| " Black | .. | 42 0 0 | ..... |
| Poppyseed, White | .. | 7 0 0 | 7 8 0 |
| Groundnuts | .. | 46 0 0 | ..... |
| Mowrasseed | .. | 4 2 0 | 4 5 0 |

| | Forward. Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|
| Wheat April-May | 6 1 3 |
| " Aug.-Sept. | 5 15 3 |
| Linseed May | 9 6 9 |
| " Sept. | 8 14 6 |
| Rapeseed Brown April-May | 7 8 0 |

Castorseed.

Ready ..... Rs. 7.7, R.D. per cwt

Cottonseed.

Rs. 27, B.T. per candy.

### EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—

| | |
|---|---|
| T. T. Ready | 1s. 4 1-16d. to 1s. 4 3-32d. |
| D. D. Mail | 1s. 4 3-32d. to 1s. 4 1/8d. |
| T. T. Forward | 1s. 4 1/8d. Oct. |

Banks' Buying Rates:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready | 1s. 4 13-32d. to 1s. 4 7-16d. |
| Do. do. Forward | 1s. 4 15-32d. Sept. |
| Do 6 m.s Ready | 1s. 4 5/8d |
| Francs 3 m.s Do. | 195 |
| 60 d.s Hongkong | 150½ |
| Do. Shanghai | 209½ |
| Do. Yokohama | 154½ |

### BULLION.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| English Bar Gold | 27-8-0 |
| Australian do. | 26-8-0 |
| Bombay do. | 25.14-0 |
| English Shield Sovereigns | 17-0-0 |
| English Dragons | 16.0-0 |
| Silver ex-duty Ready | 76.2-0 |

### SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, July 6.

The Cotton Mill Share Market opened very strong to-day and business was freely recorded at advancing rates. In the evening the quotations received a slight setback.

Tata Iron and Steel Deferred shares opened under considerable excitement and a jump of about Rs. 20 was registered over the closing quotations of yesterday but before close the rates dropped by about Rs. 35 and the closing tone was easy.

In Mill shares for August delivery Davids closed at Rs. 465.

Fazulbhai were placed in the morning at Rs. 492½ but stood at Rs. 488½ at the close.

Standards changed hands at the prices varying from Rs. 1,270 to Rs. 1,285 Madhavji from Rs. 1,437½ to Rs. 1,452½, Swadeshi from Rs. 1,730 to Rs. 1,742½ and Central India from Rs. 2,232½ to Rs. 2,250.

Indore-Malwas changed hands from Rs. 320 to Rs. 315.

Currimbhai closed at Rs. 248½ Crescent at Rs. 127½ and Indian Bleachings at Rs. 162½.

Simplex were placed at Rs. 447½ for cash.

Shivrajpoor Syndicate shares changed hands at Rs. 2½ and Rs. 2¼ in big lots.

Bundi Cement Co., shares were placed at Rs. 13.

Bombay-Burma Trading shares stood steady at Rs. 917½.

Bombay Electric Tram ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 270.

Tata Hydro Electric ordinary shares declined to Rs. 1,340.

Bank of India shares changed hands at Rs. 72½.

### GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes was done at Rs. 71½.

4 per cent. Conversion Loan was quoted at Rs. 91½.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds were quoted at Rs. 91.

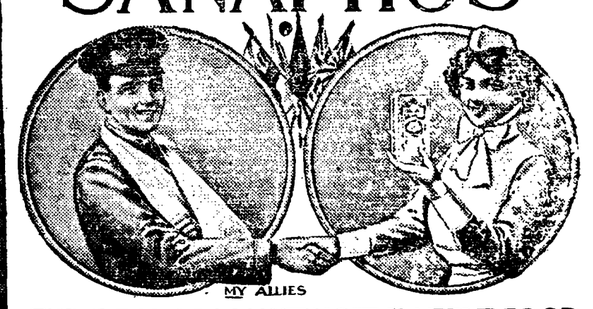
### THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

The effects of the Titanic conflict now being waged on the Continent of Europe, writes "The Insurance Record," have made themselves felt in far-off India, and the business transactions of the Empire of India Life Assurance Company, Limited, for the twelve months ended on February 29th last showed a marked falling-off in number and amount from what might have been legitimately expected, especially bearing in mind the achievements of recent years and the excellent reputation the company enjoys in the land of its birth. There were, however, redeeming features in the year's statement—mortality was lighter than in the preceding twelve months, and the amount added to the funds greater than in 1915, so that once again the belief must be expressed that when happier times arrive the company will experience to the full the benefits which may be expected to accrue from sound and careful administration.

During the year 2,081 life proposals were received for assurances amounting to Rs. 39,87,000. Of this number 1,408 resulted in policies and the remainder were either declined or accepted on terms which have not been acceded to by the proposers, or are awaiting completion. The new assurances amounted to Rs. 25,24,543, and the premiums received in respect thereof were Rs. 1,36,469. The total number of policies in force on the books of the company is 25,158, assuring Rs. 3,92,67,721 and of this sum Rs. 7,37,872 was re-assured. By the death of 219 policyholders, claims amounting to Rs 3,57,504 became payable. Endowment assurances, which matured during the lifetime of the assured, totalled Rs. 1,86,930. The economy in management which distinguished the former reports has been well maintained. The expenses represented 15 per cent. of the premium income as compared with 17.1 per cent. in the preceding year—a creditable result which is claimed to be the lowest recorded by any company of the same age. The life assurance fund was increased by Rs. 14,55,744 and now stands at Rs. 1,05,19,868. The assets of the company, in both branches, as shown in the balance sheet are Rs. 1,17,08,563. In the fidelity guarantee department bonds for Rs. 8,47,000 were issued and the premiums in respect thereof amounted to Rs. 8,491; claims for Rs. 5,529 were liquidated. The important announcement is made that the directors have appointed Mr. Vyvyan Marr, F.I.A., F.F.A. (Actuary to the United Kingdom Temperance and General Provident Institution), to be the Consulting Actuary in succession to the late Sir George Hardy, K.C.B., F.I.A. The directors recommended a dividend of 28 per cent. on the paid-up capital, which with the bonus of 14 per cent., makes a total distribution to shareholders of 42 per cent. for the year. The directors also recommended that a bonus equal to one month's salary be paid to the office staff. The co-operation of the shareholders and policyholders in increasing the number of assurants in this now well-established concern should greatly assist the management in helping forward the company's interests during the current year—thereby benefitting the company and those brought into the fold of life assurance.


Special Food for Starved Nerves.

SANAPHOS




THE IDEAL RECONSTRUCTIVE NERVE FOOD

A VALUABLE RESTORATIVE IN NEURASTHENIA NERVOUS DYSPEPSIA AND ANÆMIA

"Sanaphos" supplies the element which is needed by our nerves and brain and which is not supplied in sufficient quantity by our ordinary food. Thus it is an ideal food for nourishing and strengthening the nerves, and for correcting all the many ills which result from weakness of those nerves which govern all the working of the body.

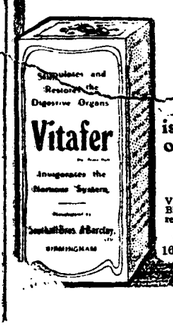
Moreover "Sanaphos" contains other food elements which at once are assimilated to make tissue and energy. It is wholly digestible, a fact which distinguishes it from earlier and less highly perfected products. The Chairman of the Company making "Sanaphos" is Sir William Taylor, M.D., Surgeon-General of the Forces.

"Sanaphos" is sold by all Chemists and Bazaars. In India stocks are held by, and requests for samples should be addressed to:—Messrs. Burto, Kristo, Paul & Co., Calcutta; E. Brooks & Co., Karachi; Behramji & Brother, Amritsar, Lahore; Jamnadas Brothers, Market, Bombay; Mehta Brothers, Madras; W. E. Smith & Co., Madras; E. M. de Sousa & Co., Rangoon.

Wholesale Distributors for India and Far East: Dakin Brothers, Ltd., Middlesex Street, London, England.

Can't you sleep? If not, it is a sure sign that either your nervous or digestive system is out of order. Should these conditions obtain, then take a course of VITAFER.

VITAFER is not a drug nor a stimulant. It makes good red blood, and the Phosphorus it contains puts new life and energy into the nerves.




Vitafer

The Greatest of all Tonic Foods

is and always has been purely British in conception, ownership and production.

N.B.—The moderate price places it within the reach of all.

Sold by all Chemists in air-tight bottles of 4 oz., 8 oz., and 16 oz., at Rs. 1-12, Rs. 3, and Rs. 5.

VITAFER is produced entirely by SOUTHALL BROS. & BARCLAY, LTD., of Birmingham, Eng., an old established and well known English Firm of high repute. (Founded 1820). All the processes of VITAFER manufacture are carried out in their own works at TIPPERARY and BIRMINGHAM.

Wholesale Agents in Bombay—Messrs. MADON, SONS & Co., 16, Abdul Rehman St., Messrs. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Esplanad Rd.

BRITISH therefore BEST

GARLICK & CO. ENGINEERS & IRON FOUNDERS

JACOB CIRCLE, BOMBAY

LARGE STOCK OF PIPES, SLUICE VALVES AND WATER WORKS FITTINGS always available.

JUST RECEIVED

ROGER & GALLET

PIVER, LUBIN & COLGET'S

PERFUMERY.

HAIR LOTIONS, SOAPS, Etc

AT MODERATE PRICES.

Up-country orders by V. P. P.

BOMBAY

PERFUMERY MART,

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ELECTRO TONIC PEARLS.

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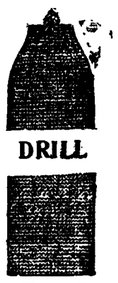


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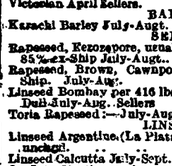

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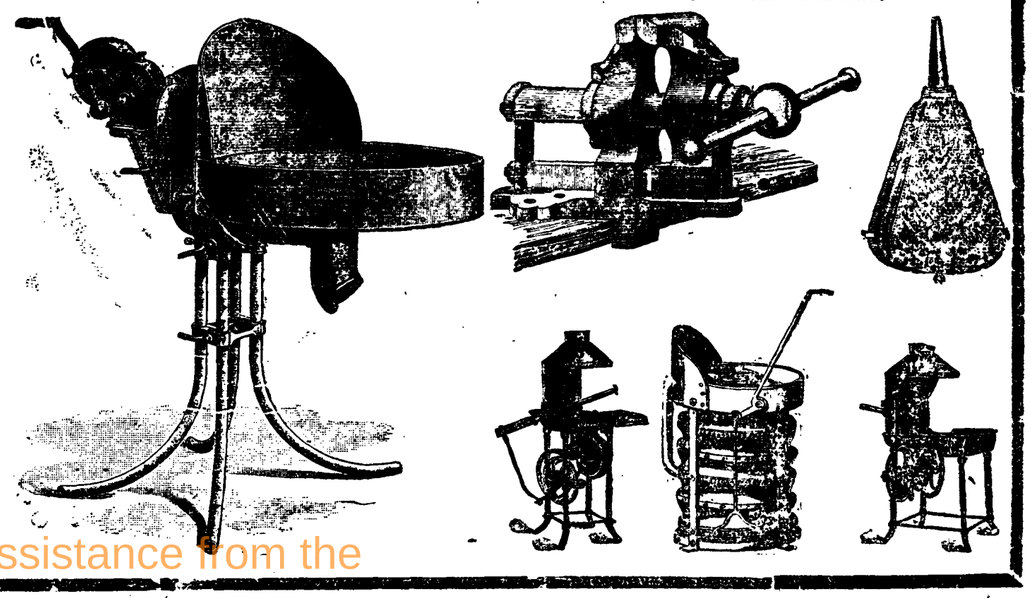


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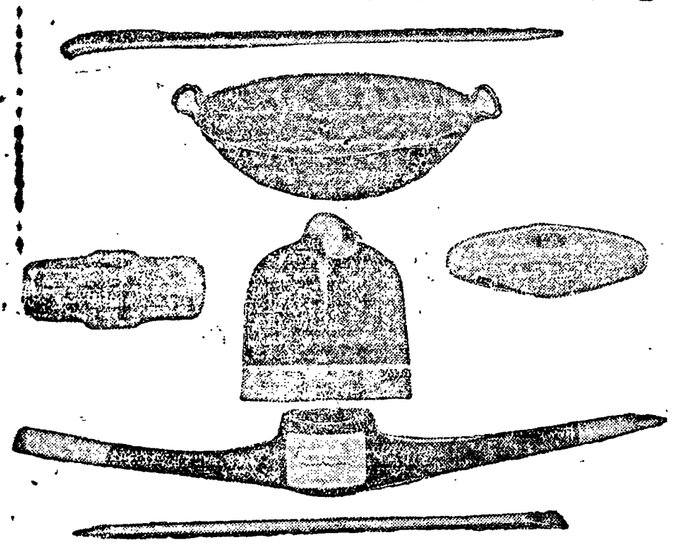

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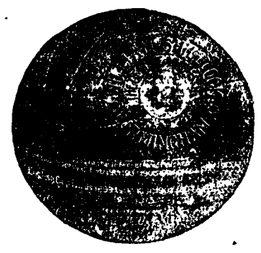

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Has stood the test of 30 YEARS. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

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MARSHALL'S BUILDINGS,
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| Snowflake 150 deg. | 7 | 9 | 2 | per case. |
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| White Camelia 125 deg. (in tins) | 5 | 8 | 0 | per 2 tins. |
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